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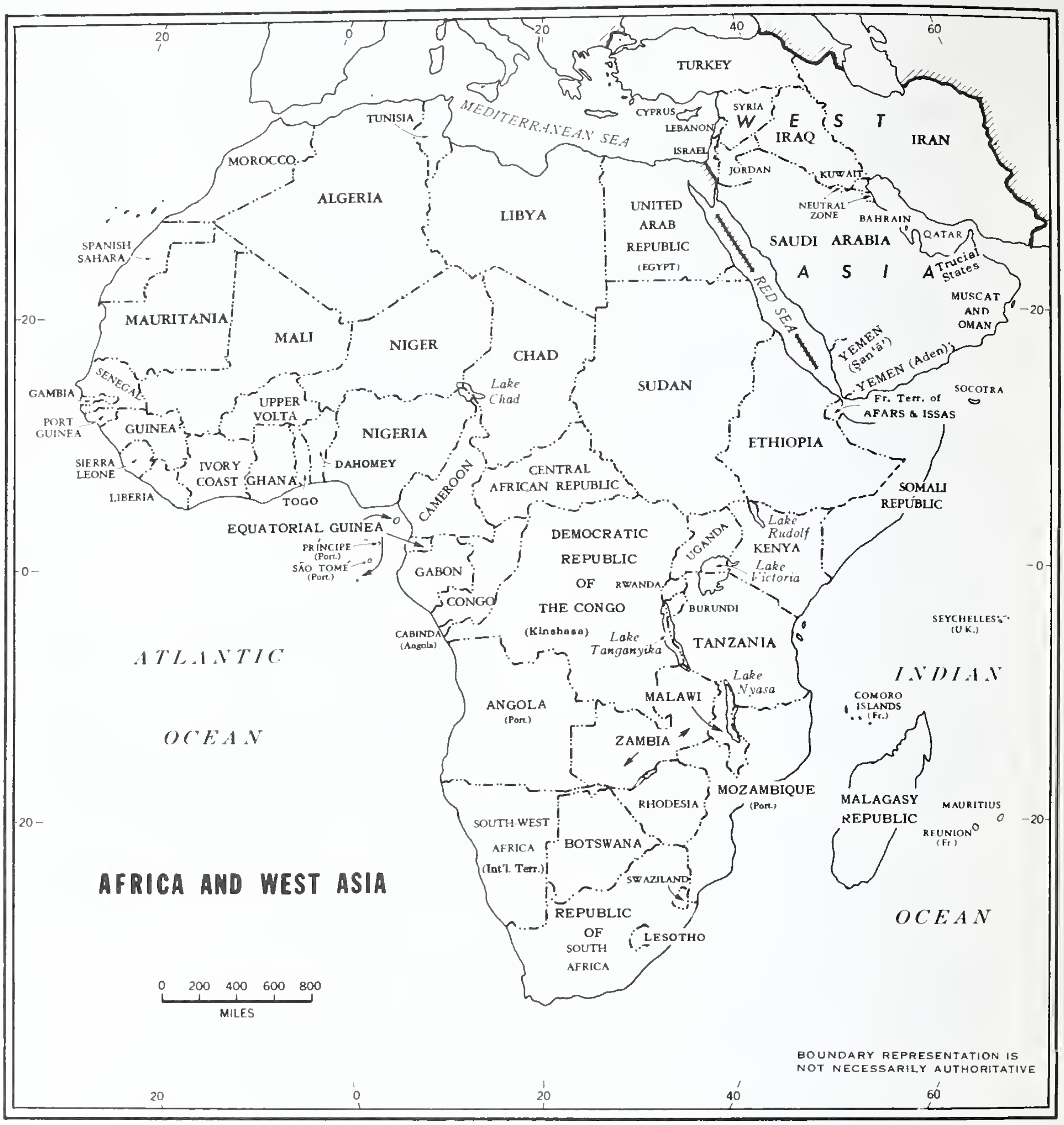
THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN AFRICA AND WEST ASIA

Review of 1970 and Outlook for 1971

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Washington, D.C.



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ABSTRACT: Africa's 1 percent gain in agricultural output last year trailed the long-term average increase of 3 percent per year. West Asia's total agricultural output held at the same level as in 1969, falling well below the long-term trend of a 4 percent per year increase. Both areas endured declines in per capita food production. The report gives the early-season outlook for 1971 production and trade of selected commodities and countries, reviews country trade in farm products, and cites U. S. agricultural trade with African and West Asian countries.

KEY WORDS: Agricultural production in Africa, West Asia.

FOREWORD

This is one of 5 regional supplements to The World Agricultural Situation: Review of 1970 and Outlook for 1971, WAS 1, issued in November 1970. Other regional reports are being published for Western Europe, the Communist Areas, the Western Hemisphere, and the Far East including Oceania.

Important happenings of the past agricultural year in Africa and West Asia are discussed in some detail in the country writeups. Included are writeups for 24 countries in Africa and 8 in West Asia, including some not discussed and excluding others which were discussed in The Agricultural Situation in Africa and West Asia: Review of 1969 and Outlook for 1970, ERS-Foreign 293, issued in April 1970. Tabular data for countries omitted from the text discussion are included in the appendix. U. S. trade data are available for nearly all political entities of the area and are used in appropriate sections of this supplement.

For the Branch, Robert E. Marx directed and coordinated this report. Others participating in the preparation of the report include Sandra B. Burgess, Arthur L. Coffing, Louis V. Dixon, John C. Dunmore, William F. Hall, Michael E. Kurtzig, Rose A. Miller, Margaret B. Missiaen, Malek M. Mohtadi, Pauline G. Price, Carey B. Singleton, Snider W. Skinner, Herbert H. Steiner, H. Charles Treakle, and Joyce E. Wallace. For some countries, the agricultural situation reports from the U. S. Agricultural Attaches abroad were drawn upon heavily.

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Washington, D. C. 20250

April 1971

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN AFRICA AND WEST ASIA

Review of 1970 and Outlook for 1971

SUMMARY

Africa's agricultural production for 1970 barely surpassed the 1969 level and trailed the 3-percent long-term growth rate. The index of total agricultural output rose 1 point to 113 (1961-65 = 100). [1] The food production index was 113, but food production per capita dropped 2 percent, to 94 percent of the base period.

The Republic of South Africa had the only advance in output among the 3 major agricultural countries of Africa. South Africa had much better crops of corn and grain sorghum last year; they were principally responsible for a 5 percent increase in the country's production. South Africa harvested 6.4 million tons [2] of corn in 1970, the second highest crop on record. An excellent corn crop is developing this year, favoring heavy exports.

The other major agricultural production countries are Nigeria and United Arab Republic (UAR). Smaller output of millet, grain sorghum, and peanuts reduced Nigeria's total agricultural production. In the UAR, output dropped about 3 percent, mostly because of a smaller cotton crop.

Substantially better crops were harvested in North Africa. Better grain crops boosted output in Morocco and Algeria. Tunisia registered the sharpest rise of all African countries, thanks to the best olive crop since 1964 and the best wheat crop since 1965.

Of the African countries with declining agricultural output in 1970, losses were most pronounced in Senegal and Niger, where peanut production was down sharply and subsistence grain crops were also reduced. A poor corn crop lowered Rhodesia's farm output, although prospects are for a record or near-record corn crop in 1971.

The leading export crops of Africa are coffee, cotton, and cocoa. The African coffee crop for 1970 was up about 2 percent. Cotton production was down nearly 10 percent from 1969's record-breaking crop, with losses most pronounced in UAR and Nigeria. Cocoa production rose nearly 6 percent to 1.02 million tons.

Total agricultural output in West Asia in 1970 remained at the same level as in 1969, despite widespread drought. Output was considerably below the long-term average annual increase of over 4 percent. The 1970 index of farm production was 122 (1961-65 = 100). [3] Food production in West Asia was at a similar index level. Per capita food production dropped 2 percent, but was 1 percent above the base period.

Production in both Turkey and Iran, the leading agricultural producers of the region, increased about 3 percent. The increase in Turkey was due largely to a large olive crop. Production of wheat, the country's largest crop, decreased by about 4 percent to 8 million tons. Iran's increase resulted from higher production of rice and livestock products.

Cyprus and Jordan dropped most severely in agricultural production. Jordan's production was only 65 percent of the 1969 level, as dry weather reduced grain and olive production by more than half.

West Asia's major crops are wheat and cotton. In 1970 both of these crops were smaller. Wheat production was down 5 percent to 13.8 million tons; half of this loss was in Turkey. Cotton production also was down 5 percent; the largest loss was in Iran.

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[1] Based on production of 32 countries for which indices have been prepared. See table 1 for indices of each country.

[2] Metric tons and U. S. dollars are used in this report; exceptions are stated specifically.

[3] Based on production of eight countries for which indices have been prepared.

AFRICA

ALGERIA

Good growing conditions in eastern Algeria were primarily responsible for a larger grain crop in 1970. Estimates indicate that more than 2 million tons of grain were harvested, compared with 1.8 million tons in 1969. Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices increased by 5 percent in 1970. The average annual increase during 1967-69 was 9.5 percent. With prices rising at an estimated annual rate of 3 percent in Algeria and a population growth rate of more than 3 percent, there was little, if any, growth in real GDP per capita.

Agricultural Production

The index of agricultural production rose to 103 percent of the 1961-65 base, up from 94 percent in 1969. The 1970 wheat harvest is estimated at 1.5 million tons. Barley production is estimated at 500,000 tons. Production of other cereals amounts to less than 50,000 tons annually. Even in good years, Algeria has to import grain (mostly wheat) to meet domestic needs.

Wine is Algeria's most valuable agricultural product and principal agricultural export. Wine production fell from 10 million hectoliters (1 hectoliter = 26.4 U.S. gallons) in 1968 to 8.7 million hectoliters in 1969. A further decline probably occurred in 1970. This reduction was largely a result of a government policy to convert part of the land used for wine grapes to other uses. The vineyard area, which was 346,600 hectares (856,000 acres) in 1965, had been reduced to less than 300,000 hectares (741,000 acres) in 1970. The 1970-73 development plan envisages a further reduction to 230,000 hectares (568,000 acres) by 1973. Most of the converted land includes older vineyards with low yields. Algerian authorities are promoting diversification to other agricultural production, including the raising of livestock and production of table grapes and raisins.

Because of the large harvest in 1968 and marketing difficulties, wine stocks increased to 11.3 million hectoliters at the end of the marketing season in August 1969.

Recently this situation has improved. Deliveries of wine to the USSR started under a long-term agreement which calls for annual exports of 5 million hectoliters. France purchased the unutilized parts of its 1967-1970 annual quotas following a poor French harvest in 1969. By the end of August 1970, stocks of wine were drawn down to 3.6 million hectoliters and are expected to decline further in 1970/71.

Citrus production is below the peak reached 2 years ago. A record 491,000 tons was harvested in 1968/69, but production dropped back rather sharply in 1969/70. A moderate increase is expected for 1970/71 with a crop of about 470,000 tons. Exports as a percent of total production have fallen in recent years.

Dry weather during November and early December 1970 threatened Algeria's 1971 crops. Wheat planting was delayed in many areas. Rains in late December brought relief to most regions. However, the delay in planting will make the grain crops more susceptible to unfavorable weather conditions the rest of the season.

Agricultural Policy

Algeria has recently placed more emphasis on the development of the traditional agricultural sector with the hope of reducing the inequities between traditional and modern farmers. Investment in agriculture, increasingly channeled to the traditional sector, will help reduce migration to the cities and expand the market for domestically produced goods. Measures also have been taken to expand extension services, improve production methods, and develop water resources.

In April 1970, Algeria published the Charter for Land Reform--to transform and modernize the traditional agricultural sector and to improve the economic status of this rural population. The charter calls for nationalization of land held by absentee landlords as well as the expropriation of large land holdings which would be distributed to landless peasants grouped in cooperatives. Efforts have been made to familiarize the public with the charter's major objectives, and to seek the cooperation of the rural population. Nevertheless these proposals have aroused opposition among Algerian landowners, and the government has not yet taken the steps necessary to implement them.

On June 6, 1967, diplomatic relations between Algeria and the United States were severed; they have not been restored. The Swiss Government serves as the protective power for the United States in Algeria.

Foreign Trade

Algeria's total imports were valued at $957 million in 1969 according to preliminary data. This is a jump of about $150 million over the 1968 level. Investment goods, especially electrical machines and equipment and iron and steel products, were primarily responsible for this sharp increase. Imports of agricultural products also increased and maintained their share at about one-fifth of total imports. Cereal imports, valued at $38 million, were about one-fourth below 1968, but remained Algeria's major food import. A good grain harvest in 1968 reduced the need for imports in 1969. Algeria does not expect to reach self-sufficiency in wheat in the near future and has signed an agreement with Canada to import from 850,000 to 1 million tons of wheat over the next 4 years. The United States also has increased its wheat exports to Algeria with a recent sale of 300,000 tons for delivery by June 1971. In addition, CCC credit worth $30 million has been extended to Algeria for the purchase of U. S. wheat through October 1971.

Other major farm imports in 1969 were dairy products, worth $27 million, coffee, worth $15 million, and sugar, worth $12 million.

Preliminary data indicate Algerian exports of about $874 million in 1969. A faster increase of imports than exports during 1969 gave Algeria a negative balance of trade.

Petroleum exports, which made up two-thirds of the total, increased only 4 percent in 1969 after rising 13 percent in 1968.

Wine exports rose dramatically from $77 million in 1968 to $134 million in 1969, the main reason why agricultural items jumped from 17 percent to 23 percent of total exports. Information on the quantity of wine exported during 1969 and the first 8 months of 1970 indicates that the upward trend is continuing. Almost 12 million hectoliters of wine were exported in 1969 and 10.7 million hectoliters through August 1970. The European Community (principally France) and Eastern Europe (mainly the USSR) were the major markets for Algeria's wine in 1969 and 1970. The EC took 6.2 million hectoliters in 1969 and 6.4 million hectoliters in the first 8 months of 1970, and the USSR purchased 5.1 and 3.6 million hectoliters during these 2 periods. The unit value of wine exports has fallen rather sharply since the early 1960's because France no longer imports Algerian wine at preferential prices. Other important farm exports in 1969 were fruit, valued at $27 million and vegetables, valued at $10 million.

U. S. exports to Algeria in 1970 totaled $61.8 million and included $18.6 million worth of agricultural products. Unmilled wheat valued at $13.4 million, cotton valued at $1.9 million, and inedible tallow also at $1.9 million were the major export items. U. S. imports of Algerian agricultural products in 1970 amounted to $181,000 largely geranium oil. (Margaret B. Missiaen)

ANGOLA

The economic expansion of the past few years continued in 1970, led by large increases in production and exports of diamonds, petroleum, and iron ore. With establishment of new factories for the production of bicycle tires, matches, cereal flakes, corn oil, synthetic cord, and fruit juices, manufacturing also increased.

Total agricultural production in Angola is estimated to have declined slightly in 1970 to an index of 113 (1961-65 = 100).

Angola has a coffee-centered economy. Coffee production in 1970 continued at the 1969 level but strong prices raised coffee export receipts by over 25 percent. Infection (during 1970) by coffee rust and the appearance of a new disease called "morte subita," or sudden death, have not yet lowered overall production. Estimates for the coming crop year do not differ greatly from 1970's output. Meanwhile, the government continues to limit new coffee plantings, and the Coffee Institute is making an aerial map of producing regions to assess the prospects for diversification.

Exports of cotton fiber, the second to coffee in export value, jumped 52 percent in the first 6 months of 1970 over the like 1969 period, while exports of cottonseed more than doubled. Expected price revision in the preferential market for Angolan cotton in Portugal, however, probably will slow expansion of cotton production in the future.

Sisal exports were up by 30 percent in the first 6 months of 1970, but plantings are not being renewed, and the long-run prospects are for reduced output.

Corn, an important cash crop for the African farmers, dropped only slightly in output, but exports declined by 17 percent during the first half of 1970. The recent introduction of hybrid varieties by European farmers may increase production in the future.

Banana exports, mainly to Portugal, doubled in 1969, and rose further in 1970.

Livestock production based on scientific methods and herd improvement is on the increase. Meat exports, now over 2,000 tons annually, will probably grow as Angola realizes more of its potential for large-scale livestock production. In the past 2 years, 350 head of American breeding stock were imported by the government and by private breeders.

U. S. agricultural exports to Angola in 1970 accounted for $6.6 million of a $38.1 million total. Largest agricultural item was wheat, valued at $3.4 million. U. S. imports of Angolan agricultural products in 1970 amounted to $64.7 million, primarily in coffee. (Herbert H. Steiner)

BOTSWANA

Serious drought conditions returned in 1970. Overstocked grazing areas were threatened, since seasonal rains are seldom sufficient to provide ample plant growth for the heavily stocked range.

On the bright side, the search for minerals indicates commercial potential for deposits of copper, nickel, and diamonds. The government is discussing financing the mining ventures with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), potential customers abroad, and foreign mining companies. Lack of water resources may hamper development of mining facilities.

Agricultural Production

Beef produced from range cattle is the primary product of the agricultural sector and of the entire money economy. Drought forced increased slaughter of animals in 1970. Numbers slaughtered at the Meat Commission packing plant were running 40 percent above the comparable period in 1969 (January-September), when the plant closed in mid-September for the annual maintenance operation. Crops of sorghum, millet, and corn are estimated to be considerably smaller than in 1969.

Agricultural Policy

Botswana leans heavily on outside assistance. Since independence in 1966, the country has looked primarily to Britain and South Africa, but international organizations and other countries are scheduled to play stronger roles during the next few years.

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is financing a water resource development project and vocational training. The government has applied to IBRD for a livestock loan. The World Food Program will supply grants for institutional feeding, freeing the equivalent of $1.7 million that Botswana would have spent over the next 5 years. A Swedish grant will cover Botswana's $163,000 share of a project to develop the cooperative movement. UN agency contributors are UNDP and the International Labor Organization (ILO).

The second National Development Plan, covering 1970-75, emphasizes agriculture and mining. To increase employment, raise living standards, and reduce income differences between rural and urban areas, the plan envisions annual growth in the GNP of 15 percent. Capital expenditures over the period are estimated at $140 million.

Foreign Trade

To stimulate Botswana's trade with Zambia, the U. S. Government will finance the cost of employing engineering firms to design an all-weather gravel road leading to the border ferry crossing.

Severe cutbacks by Rhodesia in allocating refrigerated rail freight cars have all but stopped meat shipments from Botswana to Zambia. The South African Mine Compound pool continues to be a steady outlet for low-grade frozen beef carcasses. Small shipments of better beef cuts are sold to an outlet in Switzerland, and a market appears to be developing in Hong Kong, particularly for goat meat. The United Kingdom is a major recipient of boned beef.

Revenue sharing under the customs union with South Africa, Lesotho, and Swaziland is estimated to be somewhat more than $6 million in 1970/71 for Botswana. (Louis V. Dixon)

BURUNDI

Mild Arabica coffee is Burundi's main crop. The excellent 1970 coffee crop plus high coffee prices created a balance of payments surplus, paid some of the budgetary deficit, and will finance most of the investment budget for 1971. Burundi's 1970 exports earned about $9 million higher than approximately $11.8 million in 1969. About 300,000 peasant farmers shared in the proceeds from the highest coffee prices since 1956. Most coffee is exported to the United States.

Burundi's total agricultural production increased from an index of 119 in 1969 to 123 in 1970. This was due largely to the excellent coffee harvest. (Herbert H. Steiner)

CONGO (KINSHASA)

Gross domestic product continued to increase at a rate of about 8 percent a year in this tenth year of independence.

Production of copper, cobalt, tin, tungsten, zinc, cadmium, and diamonds increased. Manufacturing returned to the level of 1966 during 1969, and grew 10 percent more in 1970. Unusually high copper prices helped the Congo accumulate foreign exchange reserves during 1969 and the first quarter of 1970, but a later decline of copper prices has already cut into export income and will cost the Congo an estimated $80 million in 1971. The budget for 1971 was trimmed and investment in development will have to be cut unless other sources of capital are tapped.

Agricultural Production

Agricultural production grew more slowly than mining or manufacturing, but production increases in coffee, palm kernel oil, tea, and cotton sparked a recovery in 1970. Production of subsistence crops, however, just kept up with population growth in 1970.

The Congolese index of export-crop production (palm products, coffee, lumber, rubber, tea, cocoa, cotton, peanut oil, urena-punga fiber, rauwolfia, quinine bark, copal, and bananas) has shown rapid gains:

1966 (Base)	1967	1968	1969	1970 (6 months)
100	117	145	137	155

Despite these indicated gains, production of almost all commodities remain below the levels reached in 1958 and 1959, before independence.

Palm oil. Production of the Congo's most important export crop increased in 1970 after a decline in 1969. Prices for the fruit are so low in the more isolated areas that there is no incentive to gather it. A tangible increase in production will only come with improved transportation and use of modern technology.

Coffee Production of this second-ranking export crop has been stimulated by a rise in coffee prices which began in 1969. Since the long-term world trend for coffee is for overproduction, the Congo is planning conversion of some land to other crops.

Rubber. Rejuvenation of old rubber plantations and plantings of improved varieties are being made, and exports are almost at the pre-independence level.

Cocoa production increased in 1970 to pre-independence level.

Tea production shows a large increase for 1970 and is much higher than in 1958.

Cotton, produced on large numbers of small farms, filled all domestic needs and provided 7,000 tons for export in 1970. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N. (FAO) and the IBRD have a joint project in the Oubangi-Neles area to increase the cotton production of 64,000 peasant farmers.

Food Crops: There are 670,000 jobs for the Congo's population of 21 million. About 383,000 jobs in manufacturing, the services, mining, and plantation agriculture cover 80 percent of all economic activity in the Congo. Local and national governments provide another 287,000 jobs. There are 500,000 irregular farm workers, small traders, artisans, etc. The rest of the population lives from subsistence agriculture.

Poor transportation facilities and low prices cause most of the food crops to be consumed where produced, even when surpluses occur. Although producer prices are too low to encourage commercial production, lack of transportation and resulting supply and marketing inefficiencies make retail prices in the large cities relatively high.

The 1970 census shows a 60 percent population increase over 1958. Since most of this additional population lives in the villages and depends on subsistence agriculture, there must have been a steady increase in food crops over the 12-year period, even though no official statistics exist to verify the gain.

Agricultural Policy

The Congo is stressing mineral, metallurgical, and electric power developments, and agriculture is receiving little public investment. Out of 47 investment projects totaling $166.3 million, approved up to November 30, 1970, only 2, totaling $1.1 million, were for agriculture. In the private sector investment in agriculture has consisted mainly of replacing of depleted assets and worn-out equipment.

In 1969, agriculture, including forestry and fishing, received 43 percent of all bank loans. By December the share of 1970 bank loans had dropped to 32 percent. Most of this went to finance the coffee and cotton harvests. Investment in sugar mills is projected to make the Congo self-sufficient in sugar.

Improved transportation would stimulate agriculture, but the needs are so great that with declining copper prices the transportation sector will have to compete for scarce foreign capital. Otraco (the transportation authority) alone requires $54 million for modernization.

Foreign trade

Most agricultural exports from the Congo have not returned to the 1958 level. In 1970, agricultural exports were about 16 percent of the $800.4-million total. Copper and other mine products made up the bulk of exports. Principal agricultural exports of the Congo in 1969 and 1970 were:

	1969	1970 (11 months)
	--Metric tons--	
Coffee (Robusta)	36,452	48,502
Coffee (Arabica)	7,172	7,034
Rubber	35,686	28,551
Palm oil	124,995	112,488
Palm kernel oil	41,929	45,993
Palm kernel cake	51,232	46,640
Cocoa	4,305	4,205
Tea	5,007	7,135
Cotton	7,182	8,009

(Source: National Bank of the Congo)

Three-fourths of all exports go to the European Community. The United States takes only a small part of Congolese exports.

Principal agricultural imports of the Congo in 1968 and 1969 were:

	1968	1969
	--1,000 tons--	
Wheat flour	49.4	63.3
Corn	57.7	43.5
Rice	18.3	1.5
Potatoes	3.5	3.2
Meat	6.4	8.5

U. S. exports to the Congo in 1970 totaled $62 million, of which $7.3 million were agricultural. Major agricultural items were tobacco, valued at $3.5 million, and wheat flour, valued at $1.7 million. U. S. imports of Congolese agricultural produce amounted to $20.4 million; coffee was valued at $8.1 million, rubber at $5.8 million, and edible palm kernel oil at $4.5 million. (Herbert H. Steiner)

DAHOMEY

Dahomey's economy shows signs of growth. Production and export of cash crops such as oil palms, cotton, coffee, and peanuts, seem to be Dahomey's choices for the present and the immediate future.

Dahomey is one of an increasing number of producing countries with palm kernel crushing facilities. The plant at Cotonou had an annual capacity of 40,000 tons of kernels when it began operations in 1965.

A large textile printing plant began operations in Dahomey in early 1970.

Agricultural Production

In 1970, agricultural production rose about 5 percent to an index of 120 (1961-65 = 100).

In 1972, three large oil palm plantations in Dahomey will come into bearing, tripling the country's production of palm oil and palm kernels.

The three plantations, contiguous to each other, are about 40 miles north of Porto-Novo (the capital) and the coast of the Gulf of Guinea, on both sides of the Oueme River.

All 3 plantations are operated as cooperatives. One was financed by FAC (Fonds d'Aide et de Cooperation - Funds for Aid and Cooperation), an agency of the French Government. The second plantation is financed by FED (Fonds Europeen de Developpement--European Development Fund), an agency of the European Community, and the third by IBRD.

These plantations are supervised by SONADER (Societe Nationale pour le Developpement Rural du Dahomey--National Society for the Rural Development of Dahomey), a government agency.

Foreign Trade

Dahomey's foreign trade picture tells a short, sad story. In 1969, exports worth $27 million failed by half to cover the country's import bill of $55 million.

Main farm exports consisted of palm kernel oil valued at $5.8 million, cotton at $3.1 million, coffee at $1.8 million, palm oil at $1.7 million, and peanuts at $1.0 million. The United States took $2.2 million in palm kernel oil and $362,000 in coffee.

Dahomey's main agricultural import from the United States was leaf tobacco valued at $399,000.

Figures for trade with the United States were secured from Dahomey sources, since the U. S. Census Bureau includes Dahomey with several other countries in a basket category. (Snider W. Skinner)

GHANA

Ghana's general economic situation is showing mild improvement. Foreign aid received has increased moderately, along with some short-term relief on heavy debt obligations, and the trade balance has improved.

Increasing use is being made of electricity from the mighty Volta River Dam at Akosombo. The largest industrial user of electricity, an aluminum smelter at Tema, increased its annual output by 64 percent in 1969. Arrangements have been made to sell electric power from Akosombo to the nearby countries of Togo and Dahomey; financing for the necessary transmission lines has been secured.

Agricultural Production

Ghana's 1970 agricultural output rose about 1 percent over the previous year to an index of 109 (1961-65 = 100).

Cocoa production has been besieged with difficulties yet Ghana managed to produce 415,000 tons of cocoa beans in 1970, equal to 91 percent of the 1961-65 average.

Ghana's cocoa trees continue to be plagued with swollen shoot, capsid insects, and black pod. Between August 1964 and December 1969, 22 million trees were cut out because they were infected with swollen shoot virus.

Economic incentive to grow more cocoa is limited to the relatively low price of 8 new cedis per 60-pound head load, equivalent to 13.1 cents per pound, paid cocoa farmers for their cocoa beans. One new cedi equals 98 cents.

Food production shows little change. Food crops were short in the north due to rains which arrived late and departed early.

Agricultural Policy

The Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board continues to pay 8 new cedis per head load of 60 pounds for cocoa beans. Effective January 1, 1971, the board pays coffee producers 10 new cedis per head load (16.3 cents per pound) for both Grades I and II. The board pays 3 new cedis per load (4.9 cents per pound) for palm kernels and 50 new cedis per long ton (2.2 cents a pound) for shea nuts.

In January 1971, Ghana announced a plan to promote exports. Under this plan, exporters will receive a 25-percent bonus on total foreign exchange earnings for at least two years. The bonus will be paid in local currency. Excepted from the bonus would be cocoa, timber, sawn timber, all minerals, and primary metals. Ghanaian tobacco may benefit from such an export bonus plan. Exports of about 200 tons of locally-grown unmanufactured tobacco are forecast for 1971.

Economic development expenditures are expected to double in 1971. Particular emphasis will fall on agriculture, especially the growing and marketing of food crops.

The government is stressing the building of farm-to-market feeder roads throughout Ghana. The target for 1970/71 is 450 miles of roads, compared with 326 miles completed in 1969/70 and smaller mileages completed in earlier years.

Foreign Trade

In 1969, Ghana had an apparent favorable balance of trade of $40 million, with exports valued at $387 million and imports at $347 million.

Exports of cocoa beans and products, $242 million, made up 98 percent of agricultural exports and 63 percent of all exports.

Agricultural imports in 1969, valued at $60 million, made up 17 percent of total imports. The major agricultural imports included live animals worth $8.4 million; dairy products and eggs, $8.2 million; sugar $8.1 million; rice $5.9 million; wheat $4.4 million; meat and meat preparations, $3.3 million; and wheat flour, $3.0 million.

Rice imports were placed under Open General License in March 1970 in an effort to bring down retail prices.

U. S. exports to Ghana in 1970 totaled $58.9 million; agricultural exports totaled $11.3 million. Largest agricultural items were cotton, valued at $3.9 million; inedible tallow, valued at $1.8 million; and tobacco, valued at $1.3 million. U. S. imports of Ghana's agricultural produce in 1970 amounted to $85.1 million, nearly all cocoa beans and cocoa products. (Snider W. Skinner)

IVORY COAST

The Ivory Coast continues to prosper. Its gross domestic product rose to $1.18 billion, or $264 per capita, in 1969. The GDP has been increasing at a rate of over 10 percent a year (7 percent at constant prices).

Several projects of economic development are in various stages of completion or planning. The dam on the Bandama River is so near completion that the flow of the river has been stopped and the lake above the dam has started to fill. The new port at San Pedro, a key to the development of the almost uninhabited Southwest, has accommodated its first ocean freighters. An African Riviera for tourists is planned on 9,000 acres just east of Abidjan.

The government of the Ivory Coast may construct and operate as many as seven coffee processing plants at various inland locations. Most coffee is now processed at the port of Abidjan. Four new palm oil plants were opened in 1970. A factory for making "Dutch wax print" fabrics began operation near Abidjan in 1970; it is the first such plant outside Europe. A new textile complex is planned at Dimbokro, 100 miles north of Abidjan on the railroad to Upper Volta. The oldest textile factory is further north at Bouake.

Not all Ivory Coast agricultural projects have been successful. A government organization has constructed eight rice mills in the northern part of the country during the past 4 years. While the combined milling capacity is over 150,000 tons per year, less than 10,000 tons of rice are likely to be processed by these mills from the 1970/71 harvest. Several mills will not operate at all. Decreased commercialization is largely to blame, but more attention is focused on the small traders who are outbidding the government for what rice is offered for sale. The small traders reportedly mill, store, and later resell the rice--at a substantial profit--after government stocks have been exhausted.

Agricultural Production

Total agricultural production in the Ivory Coast decreased 4 percent in 1970 to an index of 132 (1961-65 = 100), but pineapples showed a spectacular 61 percent increase in production, from 90,000 tons in 1969 to 145,000 tons in 1970. More pineapples are now being shipped as fresh fruit than previously. However, the larger portion of the pineapple crop is still shipped as canned fruit and juice.

The 1970/71 coffee crop is estimated at 240,000 tons, down 36,000 tons from the previous year, partially because of dry weather in the eastern Ivory Coast and partly because it was the "average" year following the "good" year in the 3-year production cycle.

The 1970/71 cocoa crop will be about the same as the 1969/70 crop.

Cotton production is down because lack of rain prevented the farmers from preparing their fields and delayed seeding.

Rice production will remain at about the 300,000-ton level for the second year, after reaching 365,000 tons in 1968. Self-sufficiency in rice, once predicted for 1970, must be postponed, partly because rice consumption is rising at the rate of 30,000 tons a year.

Agricultural Policy

While Ivory Coast is engaged in a program of agricultural diversification, it is also promoting increases in two of its major export crops, cocoa and coffee. The Ivory Coast Government hopes that annual production of cocoa will double by 1980, to 360,000 tons of beans. The government also hopes that coffee production will increase one-fifth by 1980.

New higher support prices for several farm products have been announced, including:

Coffee: Raised 10 CFA francs per kilogram to 105 francs (17.1 cents per pound).

Cocoa: Up 5 CFA francs per kilogram to 95 francs (15.5 cents per pound).

Cotton (sorted, unginned): Raised 5 CFA francs per kilogram to 40 francs (6.5 cents per pound).

Pineapples: From 5.5 CFA francs per kilogram to 5.7 francs (0.93 cents per pound).

Agricultural Trade

Ivory Coast has had a favorable balance of trade since 1947. Exports in 1969 were valued at $457 million, well over imports of $334 million.

For the first, and probably only time wood, a nonfarm product, was the country's major export, valued at $136 million. Second most valuable export was cocoa beans and products.

The product usually in first place, coffee, was in third place in 1969 and was valued at $122 million; this figure includes both green coffee and soluble coffee.

Bananas, at $12 million, were the third most valuable farm export. Pineapple exports, worth $11 million, were close behind.

The balance of trade with the United States continues to favor Ivory Coast. According to U. S. Census Bureau figures, U. S. exports to Ivory Coast in 1969 amounted to $20 million, mostly nonagricultural. Farm exports were valued at $700,000 in 1969 and $1 million in 1970. Rice exports accounted for $330,000 in 1970 while tobacco accounted for $227,000. These were the two largest items.

U. S. imports of Ivory Coast products in 1969 were valued at $54 million, of which $48 million were of agricultural products. These farm imports by the United States in 1969 included $31 million in coffee and $17 million in cocoa beans and cocoa products. U. S. imports of Ivory Coast agricultural products rose to 85.3 million in 1970 and included $60.1 million in coffee and $25 million in cocoa beans and cocoa products. (Snider W. Skinner)

KENYA

Kenya's economy continued at a viable level during 1970; Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased at an annual rate of 7 to 8 percent, about the same as the trend of the last 5 years. Agriculture accounts for one-third of Kenya's GDP.

Implementation of Kenya's second 5-year Development Plan was the most important economic event of the year. The plan covers 1970-74 and calls for capital expenditures of approximately $1.4 billion. It does not involve any major departure from the policies in the first plan. But contrary to the first plan, where most of the budgeted expenditures were covered by foreign grants and loans, the new plan anticipates that only half of the expenditures will be financed through foreign aid. It further anticipates that an important part of the budget will consist of reinvested capital of foreign enterprises established in Kenya.

Government control of marketing will be de-emphasized under the new plan; delivery quotas on milk were removed during the past year. Kenya's 1,000 cooperatives, set up to serve farmers, will not be granted special protection or monopoly privileges by the government to duplicate marketing functions that already exist.

A highly innovative section of the new plan on rural development adds substance to Kenya's "back to the land" philosophy. The rural development section is not as specific as other sections of the plan, however, nor is it supported to a significant degree by planned expenditures; the plan assumes substantial financing from improved agricultural production in the affected areas and from external assistance. Many foreign assistance donors, including the United States, have shown interest in the rural development effort. In addition, expenditures foreseen in agriculture and in basic social services can be utilized in this program.

If pilot efforts in rural development show promise, emphasis may be shifted in this direction in the third plan, or even later in the second plan, provided external assistance is forthcoming.

Tourism showed great growth in 1970. More than 340,000 tourists visited Kenya, bringing to the country about $56 million in foreign exchange earnings. Estimated investments in new hotels and lodges over the next 4 years will total about $16 million.

Foreign investment in the industrial sector continued last year. A U. S. rubber company started work on a plant that is expected to begin production in 1971.

Despite gains in the economy, Kenya is troubled by a complex unemployment problem. A growing number of young people are leaving school, moving from family farms and large plantations to Nairobi and other cities, to seek jobs that in most cases do not exist. At the same time, coffee, tea, and sugarcane plantations and ranches report a shortage of workers. A tripartite agreement between the Kenya Government, employees, and employers was instituted during 1970: employers, including the government, agreed to employ an additional 10 percent; in turn, labor unions agreed to a wage-freeze.

Agricultural Production

Kenya's agricultural sector suffered from a drought in early 1971 due to the failure of the 1970 short rains (October and November). If the long rains (March to May) are normal, 1971 agricultural output may recover and continue to increase faster than population.

In 1970, agricultural production rose 5 percent to an index of 129 (1961-65 = 100). Agricultural output continued to outpace the rapid 3.5-percent increase in population, despite below normal rainfall during the latter half of 1970. Gross farm revenue is estimated to have increased 9 percent over the 1969 level due to higher coffee, tea, sugarcane, and milk output coupled with significantly higher prices. This gain in farm revenue is slightly above the long-term annual rate of 8 percent. The gains more than offset reduced farm income from corn and meat. The corn crop during the past 2 years has been below average. Kenya may be unable to reenter the corn export market this year.

Productivity of the livestock sector suffered in the latter part of 1970. Poor pasture conditions were caused by inadequate rainfall, and marketing difficulties were caused by foot and mouth disease quarantines.

Acreage in corn increased substantially in 1970. Plantings of varietal hybrid corn exceeded 351,000 acres--a 35-percent increase over 1969. The demand for varietal hybrid corn has exceeded its supply. Kenya grows about 3 million acres of corn each year. Production of corn was 1.5 million tons in 1970, up 100,000 tons from the previous year. Stocks of corn held by the Maize and Produce Marketing Board in January 1970 were 87,000 tons, a substantial increase over the 25,000 tons held in 1969.

Coffee production during 1970 was 56,000 tons. The deteriorating effect of the coffee berry disease has abated; there has been extensive and effective spraying. By the end of 1970, coffee stocks were about two and a half times the previous year's level. Under the International Coffee Agreement (ICA), Kenya was allocated a total export quota of 49,600 tons for the coffee year October 1970-September 1971. Additional sales are made to countries not participating in the agreement.

Tea production hit an all-time high of 41,000 tons last year, increasing 5,000 tons over 1969. Tea is expected to be Kenya's most valuable cash crop by 1975. The major reason for the phenomenal increase in tea output has been effective planning and implementation by the Kenya Government in bringing more and more subsistence farmers into the production of tea as a cash crop. During 1970 a supplemental tea quota prevented a sharp rise in tea stocks.

Sisal production in 1970 was 43,000 tons, down 13 percent from the 1969 output of over 50,000 tons. The competition from synthetic fibers has made a pronounced impact on the sisal industry in East Africa.

Pyrethrum production for the year beginning October 1, 1970 is estimated at 10,000 tons, an increase of 4,000 tons over the previous year. Pyrethrum extract stocks continued to be non-existent. About 85 percent of the total output of pyrethrum is in the hands of cooperatives.

Agricultural Policy

The major objectives of Kenya's agricultural policy are to expand agricultural production, improve foreign exchange earnings from agricultural exports, improve the quality of cash crops for export, increase agricultural output from the subsistence sector, increase per capita food supplies, and raise the level of living. To achieve these objectives, programs are aimed at improving farm technology, economic infrastructure, and improved marketing and processing facilities. To ensure the maximum degree of self-sufficiency, Kenya also supports prices of a few agricultural commodities and imposes foreign trade restrictions. Kenya exports a fairly wide variety of agricultural commodities, but efforts are being made to further diversify production by finding new products for which foreign markets might be developed.

The system of commodity and marketing boards is a basic element in Kenya's agricultural policy. A few boards have been consolidated, but there are still special boards for the major cash crops for export (coffee, tea, sisal, and pyrethrum) as well as for wheat, corn, horticultural products, meat, and dairy products. The Maize and Produce Marketing Board is responsible for marketing a large variety of crops without specific marketing panels.

In response to the demand for pyrethrum extract, the dried pyrethrum flower price was increased 13 percent. This price is guaranteed for 3 years. Kenya is constantly faced with the possibility of increased competition from synthetic pyrethrum. New high yielding varieties of pyrethrum have been developed and a combine of local governments and foreign companies is engaged in distributing them to Kenyan farmers.

Kenya's milk quota delivery system was abolished during 1970 and a guaranteed minimum price of approximately 30 cents per imperial gallon was established. At first there was considerable negative reaction to this price. However, because of strong internal demand, the guaranteed price to farmers since July 1970 has been the highest on record--35 cents.

The Maize and Produce Marketing Board controls the commercial movement of corn. The Board increased producer prices for corn, pulses, cassava, peanuts, sorghum, and millet, following good financial returns to the Board in 1970.

Foreign Trade

Kenya's chronic trade deficit continued in 1969 and totaled $103 million. Exports totaled $258 million, up $22 million over the previous year; the agricultural share was $147 million, up $13 million from the 1968 level. Uganda, United Kingdom, Tanzania, West Germany, and the United States were the major customers. In 1969, Kenya's coffee exports were valued at $47 million, an increase of $12 million over the previous year. Tea exports reached $33 million.

Value of imports in 1969 totaled $361 million, an increase of $5 million over 1968's level. Agricultural imports represented $28 million, a decline of $4 million from 1968. Kenya's trade has been reducing imports of agricultural and consumer goods and substituting capital goods needed to accelerate industrial and agribusiness growth. The agribusiness sector is expanding rapidly in Kenya's hinterland.

The United Kingdom ($102 million), West Germany ($27 million), Japan ($26 million), and the United States ($24 million) were the principal suppliers of imports in 1969. The principal agricultural products imported were fruits and vegetables, sugar, cereals and ceral preparations, and edible fats.

U. S. exports to Kenya in 1970 totaled $34.3 million of which $2.1 million were agricultural. Largest agricultural items were rice, valued at $250,000; soybean oil, valued at $245,000; and inedible tallow, valued at $132,000. U. S. imports of Kenyan agricultural produce in 1970 amounted to $20.8 million, including $11.2 million in coffee, $5.7 million in tea, and $1.8 in pyrethrum. (Carey B. Singleton)

LIBERIA

Liberia's general economy is showing an upward trend, despite several unfavororable economic indicators in 1970. Iron ore exports were bigger in 1970 and the price per ton was firm. Rubber exports expanded. However, the rubber price, which had improved during 1969, showed a downward trend in 1970. Liberia's abundant timber resources are starting to be developed but low world prices for lumber and plywood had a depressing effect on Liberia's timber industry in 1970. Some loggers suspended operations awaiting a better market. With greater demand and higher prices forecast for 1971, some of these loggers will resume operations.

Liberia's first petroleum refinery, operated by a U. S. company, has been on stream since early 1969. Three other U. S. oil companies are prospecting for petroleum in offshore concessions.

A U. S. rubber company plans to build a tire factory in 1971.

About 25 to 30 percent of Liberia's revenues will go for interest and principal repayment on government indebtedness for the next 4 years.

Agricultural Production

In 1970, Liberia's production of agricultural commodities rose nearly 6 percent over the previous year to an index of 128 (1961-65 = 100).

In 1969, Liberia, for the third consecutive year, was Africa's leading exporter of rubber. Liberian rubber exports amounted to 66,853 tons. Nigeria, still plagued by its civil war at the time, exported 56,754 tons.

Despite continued efforts to become self-sufficient in rice, Liberia actually imported more rice than ever before in 1970.

Agricultural Policy

Farm product prices guaranteed by the government are announced periodically, usually around the first of the month. Prices paid farmers were reasonably stable during 1970. December 1970 prices included robusta coffee, 17 cents per pound; dry robusta cherries, 10 cents; liberica coffee, 18 cents; dry liberica cherries, 6 cents; cocoa beans, dry weight, 18 cents; and palm kernels, 4.46 cents.

Foreign Trade

Liberian rice imports were the largest of record in 1970. Liberia imported 6,450 tons of rice from the United Arab Republic (Egypt) when desired quality of American rice was in short availability and the Egyptian price was favorable. Primarily, however, Liberia imported 46,900 tons of rice from the United States, a long-time supplier.

There was little change in the pattern of exports and imports for other commodities.

According to the U. S. Census Bureau, the United States shipped $12 million worth of farm commodities to Liberia in 1970. The largest item was rice, valued at $9.2 million, supplemented by a wide variety of other farm products.

U. S. agricultural imports from Liberia were valued at $30 million, consisting mostly of rubber ($27 million) and coffee ($2.8 million). (Snider W. Skinner)

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Malagasy Republic's economy grew steadily during 1970. Gross Domestic Product increased by 5 to 6 percent, along the trend of the last 5 years; however, average per capita GDP continues to be very low, at close to $100 a year. The government is considering a trade union request for a guaranteed minimum wage.

A major event of 1970 was the launching of the second 5-year Development Plan. Overall capital expenditures for the 5-year period are expected to reach $558 million. Projects in the agricultural sector include large-scale ranches, slaughter houses, and cotton cultivation. The agricultural sector is expected to receive a much larger allocation than in the First Development Plan (1966-70), and investments to increase rice production will have top priority. Greater emphasis is also expected to be placed on the expansion of cash crops for export.

Development of a modern poultry industry is planned in the Tananarive region. Agricultural projects also include the development of 22,000 acres of cashew nut trees in Mahavay and an additional 66,000 acres in the Majunga region. Coconut and oil palm plantations (along the Ivorian system of industrial blocs surrounded by family plantations) are also planned. The first plantation of this type is underway at Sambaya, where 10,000 acres are being developed. Other potentially important agricultural projects in the 5-year plan include tea growing near Fianarantsoa, commerical orange orchards near Morondava, and the development of various fruit orchards in the Antsirabe region.

Agricultural Production

Agricultural production generally improved over 1969. The index increased 4 percent to 126 in 1970 (1961-65 = 100). However, on a per capita basis, agricultural production rose only 2 points to 108.

Over 90 percent of Malagasy Republic's 7 million people are engaged in a primarily subsistence agriculture, which brings in about four-fifths of the national income. This country annually produces half of the world's supply of vanilla beans. Robusta coffee, however, is its most valuable export crop. Sisal, cloves, and rice are also major earners of foreign exchange.

Production of rice, the principal food crop, in 1970 was 1.95 million tons, an increase of 80,000 tons over the previous year. Coffee continued to be the major cash crop; production in 1970 was 54,000 tons, up 5,000 tons from 1969. Coffee earnings in 1970 are estimated to have reached $35 million. Vanilla bean production in 1970 was about 1,000 tons, the same as in recent years.

Clove production was 5,000 tons in 1970. Malagasy Republic (Madagascar) produces about 30 percent of the world's cloves, primarily on Sainte Marie Island.

Raw sugar production reached a record 109,000 tons in 1970, an increase of 5,000 tons over the previous year. The Malagasy Republic has been marketing its sugar through the Joint Afro-Malagasy Organization (OCAM) sugar committee formed in 1966 after France discontinued preferential arrangements. OCAM levies a small tax on sugar imported by member countries and pays a bonus to exporting countries (which currently include only Madagascar and Congo Brazzaville).

Cotton production has been doubled in recent years, and 1970's output of about 5,000 tons was enough to satisfy most of the requirements of the country's two textile mills.

Livestock products have been steadily increasing over the last decade. In 1970 meat production was 210,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons over the previous year.

Agricultural Policy

The Malagasy Republic signed its first economic and financial agreements with the Republic of South Africa in November 1970. The South African Government and private businessmen will invest about $6.3 million to develop tourist facilities including an airstrip, roads, and a large hotel on the offshore island of Nosy Be. This action may lead to much larger South African investments and closer economic ties in the 1970's. Malagasy Republic hopes to increase South African tourist trade and sell the country an increasing quantity of its agricultural products.

The devaluation of the French franc in 1969 was one of the factors that forced prices up during 1970, particularly for building materials and electricity. A long-standing Malagasy tax of 12 percent on luxury goods has dampened consumer goods spending.

The Malagasy Government establishes the price paid to coffee producers, with variations by grade and producing area. The coffee buyers are obligated to buy all coffee offered but may act independently of each other. Exporters maintain their own warehouses and facilities for grading and processing coffee. Under the International Coffee Agreement, Malagasy Republic was allocated an export quota of 41,000 tons for the coffee year October 1970-September 1971. Additional sales may be made to countries not participating in the agreement.

Agricultural policy goals under the second 5-year plan are: (1) increasing the quantity and quality of selected agricultural products; (2) expansion and improvement of the capabilities of primary agricultural facilities and organizations to increase agricultural productivity; (3) more adequate supplies of fertilizer, farm supplies, and equipment; and (4) diversification of agricultural production.

Crop research is conducted at a modern center near Tananarive and regional and specialized commodity research stations. There is also a livestock breeding and veterinary center. Agricultural education for farmers and rural extension agents is offered on the secondary school level, and the University of Tananarive also offers agricultural courses.

France and the European Development Fund supply the major portion of the development and technical assistance funds to the Malagasy Republic. U. S. assistance has been primarily in the field of agricultural education and extension.

A World Bank loan of $8 million for construction of 88 miles of roads and bridges in 1971 will contribute to agricultural development in the Central Plateau and in the northwest. Another World Bank loan of $2.8 million will be used to promote cattle production on a commercial scale.

Foreign Trade

Malagasy Republic usually has a foreign trade deficit; 1969 was no exception, with an unfavorable trade balance of $69 million. Malagasy Republic's exports in 1969, mostly agricultural products, totaled $118 million, up $3 million from the previous year. Coffee, the most valuable export crop, represents about 35 percent of the value of all agricultural exports. Coffee exports were valued at $33 million in 1969.

Vanilla exports, valued at $12 million, represented about one-eighth of the value of agricultural exports in 1969. The United States is Madagascar's major customer for vanilla, purchasing 700 tons, valued at $8.4 million, in 1969.

Exports of cloves and clove oil average $10 million annually.

France continues to be Madagascar's major trading partner, accounting for over 36 percent of its exports and 51 percent of imports.

The United States is Madagascar's second leading customer taking $28 million in exports in 1969. Other major customers were Reunion, $14 million; West Germany, $5 million; and Senegal, $4 million.

Imports in 1969 totaled $187 million, an increase of $17 million over the 1968 level. France ($96 million), United States ($30 million), West Germany ($18 million), Italy ($8 million) and Netherlands ($5 million) were the principal suppliers in 1969. Agricultural imports represented only $23 million, 12 percent, of total imports. Principal agricultural imports were cereals and cereal preparations, dairy products, and wine. Imports of farm products have declined in recent years mainly because domestic rice production has increased to satisfy local demand.

U. S. exports to the Malagasy Republic in 1970 totaled $7 million of which $1 million were agricultural. Largest agricultural items were inedible tallow valued at $366,000, and nonfat dry milk valued at $310,000. U. S. imports of Malagasy agricultural products in 1970 amounted to $29.1 million: mainly coffee valued at $14.4 million, vanilla beans valued at $9.4 million, and cloves valued at $2.1 million. (Carey B. Singleton)

MALAWI

Continued progress is expected in the steady buildup of capital goods and capital improvements necessary for economic development. A wider array of agricultural production and resulting exports have made Malawi less vulnerable to swings in world prices for the more traditional tropical crops. Currently, a major emphasis in the agricultural sector is encroachment into Rhodesia's former share of world tobacco trade, which was cut off by sanctions in 1965. Malawian tobacco farm smallholders, apparently not convinced of the permanency of the sanctions,are reluctant to construct curing barn space sufficient to handle increasingly larger crops. The government has asked them to produce an additional 4 million pounds in 1971, and offers a subsidy for barn construction.

The development program, laid out through 1973, depends heavily on external grants and loans. Britain is a major contributor, but Malawi encourages regional cooperation with the other nations in southern Africa in development assistance.

A disappointing corn crop in 1970 prompted many anxious farmers to plant their crop for 1971 harvest earlier than usual, ahead of expected rains. This occurred unexpectedly and before the supplies of new hybrid seed were made generally available for sale.

As of February 15, 1971, Malawi adopted decimal currency concurrently with Britain. The shift is from the Malawi "pound" to the "kwacha," which is subdivided into 100 "tambala." Whereas the old pound was on a par with the pound sterling, the new kwacha is equivalent to 1/2 pound sterling, or $1.20.

Work is continuing on construction projects relocating the capital city at

Lilongwe. Economic spillover effects will benefit the area when the seat of government is moved.

Agricultural Production

Unusually dry conditions delayed planting the crops for the 1970 harvest, and the lack of soil moisture took its toll in areas dependent on rainfall. The effect was particularly evident in a sharp drop in corn sales to the government marketing board. Since the board's purchases are largely exported, it is hazardous to infer that the supply withheld for domestic consumption from the 1970 crop has fallen by the same proportion. Obviously the total corn crop is down considerably from 1969.

Peanut yields were only fair, with many nuts shrivelled. Indications are that the crop was about one-fourth lower than in 1969. Although rice in some areas suffered from pests, total crop gains are estimated at 2,000 tons additional paddy. Cotton production harvested was the same as in 1969, but would have been larger had not early maturity caused some bolls to drop before picking began. Dry weather kept the growth of tea leaves below potential, yet the younger plantings are maturing, and pickings produced about the same quantity as last season. Sugar production has continued its gradual climb since the inception of a plantation project in 1965. Domestic demand for sugar is satisfied and a small amount is exported to Zambia.

Tobacco got the glory in 1970. Dark-fired and sun-air cured crops produced by smallholders and purchased by the marketing board virtually doubled in size. Combined marketings, including tobacco produced on estates--commercial scale farming--were almost double those of 1969.

Improved prices reflected a strong demand from British buying firms.

Primarily on the strength of the tobacco crop, total agricultural production in Malawi increased about 10 percent in 1970 to an index of 134 (1961-65 = 100).

Agricultural Policy

Sanctions applied against Rhodesia are being used to advantage by Malawi to further its plan for developing a place in world tobacco production, although the plan was in effect before the unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) by Rhodesia in 1965. The concept is to provide a cash crop for smallholders, raising their incomes and expanding the domestic consumer market for locally produced goods. Initially a quota system was employed, and manipulated to reward those farmers who produced high quality and high yields, thus promoting efficiency. The windfall from the sanctions at present makes the quota system less urgent.

Current plans for the southern region include an irrigation scheme for raising two annual crops of rice and cotton. An Austrian firm will be the major contractor for a hydroelectric plant on the Shire river. Joint financing will come from three international lending agencies. Plans are being laid for an integrated, government-operated pulpwood and paper project . Some 88,000 acres have been planted to trees. Government policy advocates buildup of the livestock herd by reducing slaughter and imports of meat while the herd grows. State farms are concentrating on hog production.

Rice is sold under preference to South Africa, but long-term projections are for the domestic market to shift from corn to rice as incomes rise. The 1975 target is 55,000 tons of paddy. Plans for cotton direct long-staple production to exports, and reserve shorter staples for domestic mills that blend cotton with synthetics.

A governmental board is the outlet for all principal crops produced by smallholders, but not for crops from commercial farms (estates). The board in turn performs a middleman function. In conjunction with the governmental development agency, it has moved into some ventures to compete with private agribusiness. The agency owns varying shares in many manufacturing companies; the announced intention is to attract foreign firms on a shared ownership basis rather than go to completely nationalized industry.

Foreign Trade

The 62-mile railway link joining the systems of Malawi and Mozambique was completed ahead of schedule. It ties in with the line to the port of Nacala, providing Malawi with an additional outlet for trade.

A balance of payments deficit of some years standing is in continued prospect. Imports in 1970, as indicated by available data from the Malawi Government statistical office, were running 10 percent above 1969. At midyear exports were down 4-1/2 percent, producing a negative balance on visible trade of some $18 million, or $4.5 million greater than the same period in 1969. Exports of tea, tobacco, and cotton were up slightly over the 6-month period in 1969, while exports of peanuts were down.

Malawi's major trading partner is the United Kingdom. Exports of significant total value are made to South Africa, Rhodesia, United States, Netherlands, and West Germany. Imports from these countries, except the Netherlands, and Japan and Zambia, are large.

U. S. exports to Malawi in 1970 totaled $5 million, of which only $183,000 were agricultural. Largest agricultural item was nonfat dry milk, valued at $74,000. U. S. imports of Malawi's agricultural production in 1970 amounted to $1.7 million; tea accounted for nearly all of this amount. (Louis V. Dixon)

MOROCCO

In Morocco, 1970 was a year of early and late weather extremes with generally favorable conditions in between. The year began with heavy rains and serious flooding in a number of areas including the agriculturally important Gharb region. Damage was considerable for a number of crops, including citrus, sugarbeets, grains, and potatoes, and some areas were heavily silted.

In the final quarter there was increasing concern about the late start of the rains, which in many cases delayed the seeding of grain and resulted in reduced size and quality of citrus fruit as well as isolated burn damage to citrus trees. The concern eased during the final week of December 1970 when the rains began in force, covering virtually all of Morocco.

After a 12 percent increase in 1968, Gross Domestic Product did not increase significantly in 1969, but in 1970 real GDP apparently rose by 4.5 percent to $2.6 billion. The 1970 growth in GDP was largely due to improved agricultural output. On a per capita basis GDP was estimated at $151 in 1970, compared with $148 in 1969.

Agricultural Production

Morocco's 1970 grain harvest was very good, second only to the record production of 1968. Total cereal outturn was 3.8 million tons compared with 3.4 million tons in 1969 and 5.1 million tons in 1968. Wheat production was about 1.9 million tons in 1970; however, actual wheat marketings have been much lower than expected. Only about 32 percent of the bread wheat and 17 percent of the durum wheat entered commercial channels. The low commercialization rate may reflect a withholding by farmers to assure ample subsistence supplies. Faced with scarcities of durum wheat and barley in some local markets, consumers are buying more milled products this year. These factors will bring 1970/71 wheat imports above earlier estimates. Barley production was also up from 1.3 million tons in 1969 to 1.5 million tons in 1970.

Citrus fruit production in 1970/71 is expected to drop to about 760,000 tons, from 830,000 tons in the 1969/70 season. The decline in production largely reflects a cyclical downswing after the bumper crop of 1969/70. The Moroccan harvesting season extends from mid-October to June, beginning with clementines and ending with late valencias. The area planted to citrus this season probably remained at about 61,000 hectares (150,000 acres). Plantings have increased steadily over the past 10 years from an estimated 52,000 hectares in 1960 (128,000 acres). About three-fourths of the citrus produced in Morocco is on Moroccan-owned farms. The remaining production is on land owned by Europeans.

The 1970/71 olive crop is estimated at 220,000 tons. Commercial olive oil production used 190,000 tons which produced about 30,000 tons of oil. Only 16,000 tons of olive oil were produced in 1969/70. Area harvested in 1970/71 is estimated at 165,000 hectares (408,000 acres).

Approximately 200,000 hectares (495,000 acres) are under olive production in Morocco with 18 million trees, of which 13 million are in full production. New plantings are limited mainly to erosion control programs of the Moroccan Bureau of Water and Forests, accounting for around 2 million trees planted from 1958 to 1967.

The increase of these and other crops such as fresh vegetables, sugarbeets, and dried peas and beans combined to raise the index of agricultural production to 132 in 1970 (1961-65 = 100), 12.4 percent above 1969 and 13.5 percent above trend.

Agricultural Policy

The government has emphasized construction of large irrigation networks, and hopes new land will be prepared for irrigation at a rate of about 25,000 hectares (62,000 acres) a year after 1972. An estimated 9,000 hectares (22,000 acres) were brought into large-scale irrigation schemes in 1969. Extensive cultivation of grains will be replaced by intensive cultivation of higher valued citrus, cotton, tomatoes, and other fresh vegetables and sugarbeets, an import substitute.

The marketing policy for 1970/71 Moroccan citrus production entering export channels was recently announced. The system of exporting citrus for the account of the producer was discontinued. The prior system of purchasing from producers at fixed prices and exporting on government account was restored. Prices to producers for the current harvest will be set on the basis of a computed average price with a system of premiums and discounts reflecting quality and timing of harvest. The objective is to increase early shipments to European markets when competition is relatively light and to improve competitive conditions for Moroccan citrus later in the season through greater quality differentiation.

Foreign Trade

Preliminary data indicate that Morocco's trade deficit widened in 1970 as a result of a sharp increase in imports and only a moderate rise in exports. Final figures are expected to show imports about 17 percent above the 1969 level of $563 million. Exports appear to have increased by only about 3 percent, from $486 million in 1969. Despite a trade deficit estimated at over twice that of 1969, Morocco reportedly had a balance of payments surplus of around $15 million in 1970. Growing remittances from Moroccan workers abroad and larger tourist receipts contributed to this surplus.

In 1969, agricultural goods made up 49 percent of total exports, a little higher than in 1968. Olive oil made the largest gains, with exports up from $1.4 million in 1968 to $19.3 million in 1969. Morocco's major food exports showed little change between 1968 and 1969 and were valued as follows: citrus fruit, $76.8 million; tomatoes, $28.8 million; and dried beans and peas, $20.8 million. Incomplete data indicate that 1970 was not a good year for Morocco's farm exports. Citrus exports increased from 533,000 tons in 1968/69 to 619,000 tons in 1969/70; but heavy supplies of oranges in West European markets in the 1969/70 season resulted in lower prices and reduced rate of returns for Moroccan citrus exports. Despite a 16-percent increase in exports of oranges, export receipts rose only 7 percent.

Prospects for the 1970/71 citrus export season are better because a severe winter in Spain reduced estimates of that country's supply of citrus. Morocco's olive oil exports in 1970 from 1969/70 production were expected to be about 8,000 tons--down from 37,000 tons exported in 1969 from the big 1968/69 crop.

Morocco's agricultural imports fell from $176 million in 1968 to $113 million in 1969. Following the 1968 record wheat harvest, wheat imports dropped from 592,000 tons worth $43 million in 1968 to 102,000 tons worth $8 million in 1969. Stocks were depleted by early 1970, and wheat imports increased to an estimated 400,000 tons for 1970. Although Morocco harvested a good wheat crop in 1970, a smaller percentage of the crop is being marketed, which indicates that wheat imports will continue at a relatively high level through at least the first half of 1971. The United States supplies most of Morocco's wheat imports.

Other major agricultural imports in 1969 were sugar--$21 million, tea--$20 million, dairy products--$13 million, and vegetable oils--$9 million.

U. S. agricultural exports to Morocco in 1970 totaled $46.4 million; total exports were $89.1 million. Major agricultural items were wheat, valued at $22.1 million; soybean oil, valued at $9.2 million; and cotton, valued at $4.2 million. U. S. imports of Moroccan agricultural products in 1970 amounted to $2.7 million, including mainly molasses valued at $632,000 and processed tomatoes valued at $466,000. (Margaret B. Missiaen)

MOZAMBIQUE

Work continued on the Cabora Bassa Dam which is expected to begin producing 1,200 megawatts of electric power annually beginning in 1972. Eventually the project will include the entire upper Zambesi Valley with 4,400 megawatt power output and irrigation of thousands of hectares. This plethora of cheap power is expected to diversify the entire economy of Mozambique from its present agricultural base. Power from Cabora Bassa will be available to all of southern Africa.

In recent years Mozambique has begun processing the cashew harvest which formerly was sent to India to be shelled. A $10 million textile mill planned for Lourenco Marques will use 20-25 percent of Mozambique's cotton production when completed.

Agricultural Production

Drought in southern Mozambique ruined the subsistence crops of cassava, sorghum, peanuts, beans, rice, potatoes, and sweet potatoes in 1970 in that area. Cattle herds were reduced by as much as 25 percent. Corn, wheat, potatoes, and peanuts were imported to fill the need. Subsistence crops in northern and central Mozambique were not affected by the drought.

The main export crops, cashew nuts, cotton, sugar, copra, sisal, and tea, produced chiefly in northern and central areas, also were not harmed by the drought. Cashew and cotton, the two most important exports, showed increases. Cane sugar production jumped from 230,000 to 310,000 tons and is expected to reach 350,000 tons in 1971. Citrus continued its expansion principally south of the Save River. Many sisal growers are switching to citrus. Tea was up 10 percent both in acreage and production. Banana exports to South Africa are on a rising trend.

Agricultural Policy

Agriculture is allotted 22 percent of the total amount to be spent in the current development plan. Emphasis is on:

(1) Expansion of the livestock industry by placing 9,000 cattle and 4,000 sheep and goats on farms and by increasing the number of watering places,

(2) Construction of gins and warehouses and provision of producer credit,

(3) Production and marketing control of corn, peanuts, rice, and wheat,

(4) Increased agronomic research,

(5) Encouragement of immigration from Portugal, especially for settlement on irrigated land.

Foreign Trade

In 1969, agricultural exports accounted for $108 million of the $142-million export total. This was a decline from the $114 million for 1968 when corn and cashew nut exports reached record levels.

U. S. exports to Mozambique in 1970 totaled $21.6 million of which $539,000 were agricultural. Largest of the agricultural items was beef cattle breeding stock, valued at $154,000. U. S. imports of Mozambique agricultural produce in 1970 amounted to $13 million, largely cashew nuts, valued at $11.9 million. (Herbert H. Steiner)

NIGERIA

Nigeria has made considerable economic progress since the civil war ended in January 1970. Relief and rehabilitation are underway in the east; food production there has increased and commerce is coming back to life. Trains are running again from the north to Port Harcourt. Shipments through this eastern port give some relief to overcrowded Apapa port (Lagos) in the west. Wartime damages to the port facilities at Port Harcourt have still not been fully repaired.

Nigerian oil wells are now producing at the rate of 1.5 million barrels per day, putting Nigeria among the world's 10 largest petroleum-producing countries.

Inflation of food and other items continues unchecked. High food prices reflect the still subnormal level of production in the east and wartime disruption to the marketing system.

Agricultural Production

Nigerian agriculture had a mixed year in 1970. Total agricultural output is estimated to have fallen 5 percent to an index of 103 (1961-65 = 100). The important peanut crop was much below normal. The oil palm industry is recovering slowly from wartime disruption. The 1970 cotton crop was smaller and will barely meet domestic needs. Basic food crop production was down slightly, although increased production in the eastern states has at least partially offset smaller crops in the north. However, the cocoa crop for 1970, estimated at 290,000 tons, was large, and foreign exchange earnings from cocoa will be good even though world cocoa prices are showing a downward trend.

Rains that arrived late and ended early were largely responsible for the poor peanut and cotton crops, and probably the lower output of basic food items. Light rains in the cocoa areas are believed to have lowered the incidence of black pod disease and thus increased total production. Black pod is worst when heavy rainfall occurs during the fruiting season.

Agricultural Policy

The Second National Development Plan, announced in November 1970, covers all facets of the Nigerian economy. Plans for agriculture, including livestock-raising, are set forth in general terms. More detailed plans and programs will be worked out and put into effect during the 1970-74 term of the plan. A minimum of $179 million for agricultural projects is expected to come from an "operating surplus" of the marketing boards. If this plan for funding is realized the marketing boards will probably be unable to increase prices paid to farmers.

Foreign Trade

In 1969, Nigeria was able to show a favorable balance of trade of $199 million, with exports of $895 million and imports worth $696 million.

Due in large part to increased exports of petroleum, Nigerian nonagricultural exports in 1969 soared to $469 million, over half of the total.

The pattern of agricultural exports and imports showed little change from previous years. Nigeria's chief trading partner is the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom took nearly 30 percent of Nigeria's agricultural exports in 1969. However, the United States in 1969 was Nigeria's chief supplier of farm products.

Major agricultural exports in 1969 consisted of cocoa beans and products valued at $171 million (40 percent of agricultural exports), peanuts and peanut products, $145 million, and oil palm products, $43 million. Other farm exports in 1969 included rubber, worth $26 million, cotton lint and seed, $12 million, hides and skins, $11 million, benniseed (sesame), $3.8 million, shea nuts, $3.4 million, coffee, $2.8 million, gum arabic, $1.9 million, prepared animal feed, $1.6 million, and ginger, $1.3 million.

In 1969, agricultural imports valued at $64 million made up 9 percent of total imports. Major farm imports included wheat, valued at $16 million, milk and cream, $12 million, and sugar, $10 million.

Import restrictions remain in effect except for a few minor relaxations. Baby foods have been placed under open general license and the import duties on them have been substantially reduced.

In 1970, American farm exports to Nigeria were, chiefly, wheat valued at $15.4 million, cereal preparations, $5 million, milk and cream, $4.8 million, and unmanufactured tobacco, $1 million. Total U. S. farm exports to Nigeria amounted to $29.6 million.

In return, the United States in 1970 imported from Nigeria some $29.4 million in agricultural produce, mainly cocoa and products valued at $17.7 million, rubber $7.7 million, hides and skins $1.8 million, and coffee $645,000. (Snider W. Skinner)

RHODESIA

Rhodesian figures show steady growth in GDP over the 1960-69 period, from $794 million to $1.25 billion. GDP in 1970 may have approached $1.3 billion. Agriculture's share has remained relatively stable, with the exception of the years when drought has cut back production. The most recent climatic setback was in 1968, when drought and frosts reduced output by $29 million. Good weather permitted a strong comeback in 1969, but partial drought returned to affect 1970 crops. Yet, the prime factor in the reduction of value of agricultural production in 1970 was disastrously low prices for tobacco exports. The net result is an estimated $28 million drop in agriculture's contribution to GDP, down to about $196 million.

The 1971 growing season began with favorable weather in the north and east, which gave rise to predictions of at least normal crops in citrus, potatoes, corn, cotton, and tobacco. Livestock producers also are optimistic.

Agricultural Production

Drought heavily affected corn yields in 1970, and peanut output was smaller. Gains in output probably were realized in wheat, millet and sorghum, and cotton while most other major crops held their own. Acreage of corn planted for 1970 harvest was up, but cotton acreage was cut back. Total agricultural production fell about 8 percent to an index of 87 (1961-65 = 100).

Industrial production, benefiting from strict import controls, spurted ahead another 20 percent. However, a practical limit may have been reached in delaying normal annual investment in plant maintenance and equipment. Since Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) in 1965, industry has received favored treatment in its import needs during expansion of output. Industries now to be aided will apparently be those using primarily local raw materials in manufacturing products with export potential.

Agricultural Policy

The new Land Tenure Act divides the country's acreage roughly half-and-half between European and African landholders, The division is based on the contention that European operators are more efficient and conservation-minded in their use of land, and that therefore continued success in, and preservation of, the agricultural economy is contingent on their holding at least 50 percent. This policy operates in conjunction with a plan to develop tribal areas, which are said to have the best land in Rhodesia for tea, coffee, sugar, and timber. Figures quoted show African lands of some 44 million acres having produced $17 million in crops and livestock in 1969, excluding production for home consumption, while 35 million acres of European holdings grossed $205 million. Irrigation projects generally covering several thousand acres are promoted in the tribal areas.

Tobacco losses to the government's tobacco corporation have accumulated to $69 million. An additional $3.5 million has been allocated in 1970/71 to buy up farm tobacco quotas. Farmers can permanently sell their right to produce tobacco, but must shift to another crop.

In the face of large holdover stocks, the government announced a 1971 tobacco allotment of 132 million pounds, down more than half from pre UDI levels.

The 1971 corn support price of about $4.20 per 200-pound bag is tied to a 1-million ton top limit on production. About 9 cents per pound has been set for up to 159,000 tons of cotton from the 1971 crop.

The country is divided into 10 regions for irrigation classification, each entitled to irrigation loans of up to $140,000 per farm, on a sliding scale of interest from 2-1/2 to 8 percent. European farmers are said to have received short-term irrigation credit for the 1970 crop year equal to 50-60 percent of the value of gross sales.

Rhodesia has inaugurated state operated farms on virgin lands that employ irrigation. Although these farms have not been operating long enough to recoup heavy capital inputs, proponents claim a potential expansion to 1 million acres.

Foreign Trade

Like other countries in Africa, Rhodesia looks hopefully to tourism as a source of foreign exchange. Tourists spent upwards of $27 million in 1970.

Specific trade figures are scarce, but reports show a sharp increase in exports in 1969. Strong trade in copper, nickel, and chrome probably held up exports last year to the 1969 level. Although imports are closely supervised to maintain a solid surplus in balance of visible trade, the net effect of the flows of invisible trade items in 1969, according to Rhodesian data, produced a $420,000 surplus on current transactions.

Trade with neighboring Zambia continues its decline; Zambia is hoping to eliminate all business with Rhodesia. The Kariba power plant, which was constructed as a joint venture between the two countries, remains a difficult problem. Zambia is to build a generating plant on its side of the river, utilizing the existing dam but avoiding consuming power that is technically generated in Rhodesia.

Rhodesian agriculturists report that their sector leads in exports, but confirmation is virtually impossible because specific trade flows are confidential. Mozambique and South Africa are the primary surface routes for Rhodesia's trade. When shipments from several sources are combined or intermingled, identity is easily lost.

In an effort to reduce the pressure on foreign exchange, some import needs have been satisfied by arranging barter terms, or by utilizing financial balances that are held in external accounts by both parties involved in the trade item.

U. S. exports to Rhodesia in 1970 totaled $500,000 of which $54,000 were agricultural. Largest agricultural items were nonfat dry milk for relief valued at $22,000 and wheat flour for relief valued at $18,000. U. S. imports of Rhodesian agricultural products in 1970 were virtually nil. (Louis V. Dixon)

RWANDA

After a poor coffee crop in 1969, a bumper crop allowed for export under ICA quotas of 13,000 tons, creating a balance of payments surplus of $1 million and making it possible to cover the budget deficits of 1969 and 1970. With another good coffee year expected in 1971, coffee supplies may build up over the quotas. More than 350,000 peasant producers shared in the increased returns from the excellent coffee harvest.

Total agricultural output is estimated to have increased about 3 percent in 1970, to an index level of 144 (1961-65 = 100). (Herbert H. Steiner)

SENEGAL

Drought reduced production of many crops in 1970, and total farm output plunged about 25 percent. Hardest hit were grains and, more importantly, peanuts. Senegal experienced abnormally dry weather during 3 of the last 5 years, causing wide fluctuations in output of millet, sorghum, rice, and corn. Peanut production dropped from 1 million tons in 1967 to 600,000 tons in 1970, apparently due to a combination of the drought and lack of incentives to peanut farmers. At least 15 percent of the peanut acreage has reverted to food crops since 1967.

Since peanut production, crushing, and exporting are the mainstay of the Senegalese economy, the effects of the smaller harvests have been felt in every sector. Gross Domestic Product was estimated at $745.4 million, or $200 per capita, in 1969. 1/

1/ This figure is not comparable with earlier years because the CFA franc was devalued in August 1969.

Agricultural Production

The index of agricultural production fell from 102 in 1969 to 77 in 1970 (1961-65 = 100). Since 1965 the general trend in peanut production has been down. Higher producer prices and immediate cash payment were to have increased peanut area and production during 1970, but area did not increase and drought conditions reduced the harvest by more than half in some areas. On a countrywide basis, production was down by more than one-fourth to an estimated 600,000 tons, the smallest crop since 1954/55 when 464,000 tons were produced. The volume of peanuts handled through commercial channels in 1970 dropped to 450,000 tons, the smallest volume in many years.

Grains are the most important food crops in Senegal. Drought reduced the millet and sorghum crop from 625,000 tons in 1969 to 425,000 tons in 1970. Rice output also fell in 1970. Even in good years, imports of rice and other grains are necessary. Following the bad crops of 1970, the need for imported grain is likely to rise sharply.

Cotton production has been the one bright note in Senegal's agricultural economy. Commercial production was introduced in 1963 and expanded to an estimated 14,000 tons of seed cotton in 1970. Yields are good and farmers receive necessary technical supervision. With domestic consumption increasing and a market for cotton in Europe, cotton production is likely to continue to expand.

Agricultural Policy

Price policy has played a very important role in Senegalese agriculture during recent years. Until 1963/64, Senegal enjoyed a high guaranteed price for peanuts on the French market, a preference that was gradually reduced and finally abolished in 1967/68. The official producers' price fell from 3.8 cents to 3 cents per pound of unshelled peanuts. In addition, the price of fertilizer increased by one-third from 1965 to 1968. The resulting financial squeeze on farmers caused equipment and fertilizer sales to fall sharply.

A number of measures have been introduced during the last 2 years in an attempt to reverse the declines in the peanut crops and farm income by providing greater incentives to producers. For 1970/71, the producer price was raised to 3.2 cents per pound for the major peanut growing areas. Cash payment was substituted for a promissory note system in the 1969/70 season. The price of fertilizer was reduced in 1969. However, consumption continued to fall. During 1970 an estimated 7,000 tons of fertilizer were applied compared with 13,000 tons for 1969 and 55,000 tons in 1965. Additional incentives and improved weather conditions during 1971 will be essential if the downward trend in output is to be halted. Favorable prices in the world market for peanuts and peanut products may bring an increase in producer prices for the 1971/72 season.

Foreign Trade

In 1969, Senegal's imports were valued at $198 million including agricultural goods worth $72 million. While total imports increased about 10 percent, agricultural imports declined slightly in 1969. This decrease was due almost entirely to the restrictions placed on rice imports to save foreign exchange. Only $18.1 million was spent on rice imports in 1969 compared with $28.5 million in 1968. (Part of this decrease was a result of the devaluation of the CFA franc in August). Amount of imports also fell significantly from 185,000 tons to 146,000 tons. Other major agricultural imports in 1969 were sugar valued at $8 million, wheat valued at $6.5 million, and milk and cream valued at $5.6 million.

Senegal's total exports dropped to $123 million in 1969--$28 million below 1968. Increased exports of nonagricultural commodities partially offset the 40 percent decline in exports of peanuts, peanut cake, and peanut oil. The value of peanuts and peanut products exported fell from $109 million in 1968 to $66 million in 1969. During this period, the share of Senegal's exports from peanuts and peanut products dropped from 72 percent to 54 percent. The shortrun outlook is not encouraging; with the lower peanut production in 1969 and 1970, exports will continue to decline.

France continued to be Senegal's main trading partner. In 1969, France supplied 40 percent of Senegal's imports and took 60 percent of the exports. The United

States ranked fourth as a supplier of goods to Senegal in 1969.

U. S. exports to Senegal in 1970 totaled $8.2 million of which $1.4 million were agricultural. Largest agricultural item was inedible tallow valued at $848,000. U. S. imports of Senegalese agricultural products are normally very small; in 1970 they amounted to $22,000, entirely hides and skins. (Margaret B. Missiaen)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

In an average year, the more fortunate areas of South Africa receive a few inches more rain than most parts of the northern plains States of the United States. Thus, available soil moisture is a critical factor in agricultural production. Irregularity in amounts and distribution of rainfall, such as experienced in the 1970 crop year, quickly affect plant growth and the ensuing harvest.

Drought in 1970 reduced cotton production, prompting a smaller area planted for 1971 harvest. Production of tree and vine fruits should do better than in 1970, based on reports of seasonal rains having broken the drought conditions in the major fruit growing areas. Shortages of water for tobacco in early growth stages raise questions about its recovering much from its poor showing in 1970.

With sheep and goat numbers reduced due to drought conditions, and a smaller clip expected per animal, wool and mohair production probably will drop. Also, there were lower prices prevailing for these fibers in 1970.

Larger exports of corn are planned, based on expectations of an increase in production for 1971. Early plantings, coinciding with the rains, were followed by very dry weather, relieved by rain in late December 1970. Government forecasters hold to their original estimates of the increase. Thirty thousand additional tons of wheat are anticipated for the 1971 harvest, following a gain of 56,000 tons for 1970. Officials are hoping for another big increase in sorghum, which would provide a large exportable surplus similar to that of 1967. Smaller increases are expected in the production of minor grains.

Long-range increases in sugar production are dependent upon South Africa's quota allotted through the international sugar agreement. There is acreage available for cane expansion.

Agricultural exports as a group improved in 1970, but when combined with decreases in some other categories of foreign trade, the value of total exports gained only an estimated 1-1/2 percent over 1969. GDP, in constant 1958 prices, gained 5.9 percent. Agriculture's share of GDP slipped to 10.3 percent from 11.1 percent in 1969, primarily due to lower export prices for wool. If the weather in 1971 is normal, this share should rise again, since domestic prices are expected to continue an inflationary rise of up to 6 percent. Agriculture (including forestry, hunting, and fishing) as a sector has in recent years ranked fourth or fifth behind manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, mining, and government in the GDP.

Heavy demand for imports pushed the trade balance of visibles (excludes gold) to an estimated $1.3 billion deficit in 1970, an increase of about $450 million over 1969.

Agricultural Production

Field crops fared better than tree crops generally in 1970. Although decreases were noted in specific crop harvests, the index of agricultural production increased to 121 (1961-65 = 100), recovering from a 2-year decline. Horticultural crops and livestock products seemed to suffer most.

Wheat production maintained an annual increase that has been consistent since the low point in 1966. Even though the crop was a record high, a small amount of wheat was imported, some from the smaller nations in southern Africa.

A good 1970 corn crop of 6.4 million tons, although far short of the record in 1967, was at a level somewhat better than the crops of 1962 and 1963. Increasing consumption, particularly in poultry feeding, left an exportable surplus of some

941,000 tons. Production of minor grains was lower for the second consecutive year. However, sorghum was approximately double the production of 1969, providing a significant balance available for export.

Sheep numbers fell about 3 million, partly due to lower lambing rates, but also related to the extra expenses of maintaining flocks on drought stricken pastures, forcing herdsmen to cut back on the numbers they could afford to carry. Lower wool prices meant less income; value of the 1970 clip was down by 11.6 percent even though production was up by about 1 percent. Mohair production fell to 10.2 million pounds from the 1969 figure of 11.3 million pounds.

Sucrose content of 1970 cane was higher, 1 ton of sugar requiring 8.51 tons of cane. Total sugar production was up marginally from the previous year. Lower yields and less acreage reduced the cotton crop by 29 percent, after good harvests in 1968 and 1969.

The apple crop held up well, estimated off only 1 percent, and the fruit board reports high acceptance of South African fresh apples in West European markets when competing with cold storage stocks. Other fruit production decreases ranged up to 50 percent in apricots.

Tobacco dropped by almost 4,000 tons, and peanuts were off 17 percent at 203,000 tons. Pulses decreased a few thousand tons. Egg production trended upward slightly, but has remained relatively stable for the last 3 years.

Agricultural Policy

The government plays a strong role in agriculture. Loans, feed subsidies, and rebates of rail charges for hauling feed were provided as drought relief to livestock farmers in 1970. A program for reducing livestock numbers on pasture, as a conservation measure, pays farmers for removing stock from grazing land, provided that the reduction is at least one-third of the estimated carrying capacity. A new law to be implemented is designed to affect the subdivision of agricultural lands by preventing the organization of uneconomic sized units.

Twenty-one separate marketing boards cover a range of products that include all export crops. Market promotion overseas, and in the domestic market,too, is partly subsidized by government and partly paid by levies assessed on the crops for operating costs of the boards. The levies also finance some industrial research in crop utilization. Almost all agricultural imports are under a tight system of licensing and quotas.

South Africans are closely watching the United Kingdom's moves toward joining the EC. The privileges in the U. K. market now enjoyed by South African produce would presumably be lost to associate members of the Common Market. Almost 30 percent of South African exports to the United Kingdom are agricultural and include foodstuffs, beverages, vegetable oils, and tobacco. Specifically affected by U. K. membership in the EC would be South Africa's exports of fresh and canned fruit, corn, wine, sugar, preserved meat, and fishmeal. Industries related to these products could experience serious reverses.

Land use planning is being applied in the areas designated as tribal homelands or Bantustans. Basically a land capability system is to be followed, restricting cultivation to those lands best endowed for tillage, and promoting grazing or tree crops on the hillsides. Several irrigation projects are in various stages of establishment or operation, and tea is being planted at a rate of 350 acres per year. Agricultural production will undoubtedly be the initial thrust of efforts to increase the economic viability of the homeland zones.

Foreign Trade

Broad movements in trade are reflected in data available for the first 3 quarters of 1970, plus fourth quarter projections.

Agriculture's share of export trade trended downward from 44 percent in 1964 to 27 percent in 1969. The United Kingdom, in granting tariff preferences, is the big outlet for South African farm produce in fresh or processed form. Japan and the EC also are important buyers. In value terms only 10 percent of agricultural exports are sold to other African countries.

Trade data for the past 10 years show broadly that for all exports, by value, South Africa has annually shipped about one-third of its total to the United Kingdom. An additional 20 percent was sold to European countries. These percentage flows have been reasonably stable. The percentage to Japan has risen.

South Africa appears to have been largely dependent on developed countries as buyers of agricultural exports, as well as exports in general. For example, some 45 percent of its exports to Scandinavia are agricultural; about 40 percent of those to the Netherlands; and also to Japan; approximately 25 percent of those to the EC; but only 12 percent to Africa. The United States has taken some 7 percent of South Africa's total exports of which 18 percent were agricultural.

Agricultural imports, as a percentage of value of total imports, have varied in recent years from 6 percent to 9 percent. The United States has been a major supplier, closely followed by the EC. Although the United Kingdom is first in value of South Africa's total imports, its emphasis is not on agricultural commodities.

Among the imported agricultural commodities, those greatest in value have generally been tea, raw cotton, and rice. Most of the tea was from Ceylon, the cotton from Brazil, and rice from the United States. Also of major significance were fresh beef and veal, rubber and gums, coffee, cocoa and chocolate, and fixed vegetable oils. Of lesser importance, but notable, were tallow and lard, cotton linters, tobacco, edible nuts, and essential oils.

South Africa's prominence in gold and plantinum exports is well known. Reportedly, production of all minerals was up 8 percent in 1970. The recent development of a process for enriching uranium is said to make this product highly competitive in the world market. Another product in international trade is electricity that is sold across adjacent national boundaries. On the Zambezi river, in nearby Mozambique, a huge hydroelectric project is planned for joint utilization. When complete, total power generated will be 2,000 megawatts a year.

U. S. exports to the Republic of South Africa in 1970 totaled $562.7 million, by far the largest receipt by any African country. Agricultural products accounted for $25.4 million of that total. The largest agricultural exports were rice valued at $12.7 million, sausage casings valued at $1.7 million, and inedible tallow valued at $1.2 million. U. S. imports of South African agricultural products in 1970 amounted to $30.9 million of which $11.5 was sugar, $8.3 million was wool, and $4.1 million was corn. (Louis V. Dixon)

TANZANIA

A major economic event of 1970 was the start of construction by Mainland China of the Tanzanian-Zambian railroad. The 1,056-mile single track railroad will link Tanzania's major ocean port, Dar es Salaam, with Zambia's northern copperbelt and capital city, Lusaka. The railroad construction is expected to be completed in 5 years at a cost of $406 million.

The railroad, in addition to providing Zambia with an alternate shipping outlet for its copper, will aid Tanzania in the agricultural development of the fertile Kilombero Valley area and the Southern Highlands region. A highway, built more or less parallel to the proposed railroad, has serviced much of that part of Tanzania.

Local costs of the railroad are to be obtained from proceeds from the sale of Chinese consumer goods to be imported by Tanzania and Zambia. Tanzania imports approximately $10 million of Chinese products annually. Raising this by the specified $16.8 million will increase competition for Tanzania's own small consumer goods industries.

Agriculture is the most important sector in Tanzania's economy and contributes approximately 70 percent of the gross domestic product; 90 percent of the country's foreign exchange comes from cash crops.

Agricultural Production

During 1970 Tanzania's agricultural output increased approximately 5 percent over the previous year to an index of 121 (1961-65 = 100). Coffee production was 54,000 tons, an increase of 6,000 tons over 1969. Under the International Coffee

Agreement, Tanzania was allocated a total export quota of 41,000 tons for the coffee year October 1970-September 1971. Additional sales may be made to countries not participating in the agreement. Cotton lint production zoomed to a record of 79,000 tons, 8,000 tons above 1969. The sisal harvest was 193,000 tons, lowest in a decade and 6,000 tons below 1969's output. Cashew nuts had an excellent year with output reaching a near-record 100,000 tons, an increase of 9,000 tons over 1969. Clove production from Zanzibar was 14,000 tons in 1970, up only 4,000 tons from the 1969 crop; 1970 was an "on year" in the clove production cycle. Tea, one of Tanzania's expanding cash crops, had an excellent output of 9,000 tons, equal to the prior high in 1969.

Sorghum and millet, the major subsistence crops in Tanzania, had an increase in 1969. The corn harvest was up modestly to 720,000 tons. Corn is a strong secondary subsistence crop in Tanzania.

Pyrethrum production was 5,000 tons, the same as in the 2 previous years, while tobacco production reached a record 11,000 tons in 1970, an increase of 1,000 tons over the 1969 output.

Agricultural Policy

The major developments during the past year in agricultural policy have been directed toward rural development. The basis of this development is the "Ujamaa" villages. Ujamaa is Swahili meaning "familyhood." In Ujamaa villages the people work and live together holding their resources in common for development. There are now more than 1,000 Ujamaa villages throughout the country. Their keynote is self reliance and cooperative effort. The government sees in Ujamaa villages the way to improve the quality of African life. The government's policy is fourfold: (1) to spread the gospel of Ujamaa throughout the country, (2) to encourage the villagers to increase agricultural production, (3) to investigate their problems and to help them to help themselves, and (4) to establish village development committees. The emphasis of Ujamaa is based on the principle of self reliance so that villagers can concentrate on their village food crops before turning to cash crop agriculture.

In a joint operation, Sweden ($15 million), the World Bank ($7 million), and the IDA ($8 million) are lending $30 million to Tanzania for rebuilding 310 miles of the highway which parallels the Tanzanian-Zambian railroad route.

The highway has been one of Zambia's alternate routes for traffic diverted from traversing Rhodesia. The poor condition of the road--dirt or gravel for the most part--has been hampering the flow of traffic.

Diversification of Tanzania's agricultural output will be more heavily emphasized by a project to expand smallholder production of flue-cured tobacco for which the IDA is extending a credit of $9 million. The increased production, all of which will be exported, is expected to add about $11.5 million to Tanzania's export earnings by 1978 and to improve the livelihood of 15,000 farm families. The cost of this project over a 6-year period is estimated to reach $15 million.

Under the project, approximately 15,000 new tobacco growers will be settled in 150 village communities, cultivating at full development 30,000 acres. The tobacco farms will be located in woodland areas of western Tanzania, which have little economic potential apart from tobacco cultivation and as cattle rangeland.

Cooperative societies of about 1,000 farmers each will be established to handle the distribution of farm credit, to obtain farm inputs, and to provide adequate baling of cured tobacco. A tobacco research station will also be established.

Foreign Trade

In 1969 Tanzania had a favorable balance of trade, with exports exceeding imports by $9 million.

Tanzania's total exports in 1969 amounted to approximately $248 million. Agricultural exports represented about three-fourths. Coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, and cloves continued to be the major exports. In 1969 Tanzania's coffee exports were valued at $36 million, cotton $33 million, sisal $21 million, cashew nuts $17 million, and cloves $22 million. The United Kingdom continued to be Tanzania's major customer in 1969, taking over $60 million worth of exports. India was second, taking $18 million, followed by the United States $18 million, and Zambia $17 million. The United States was Tanzania's major coffee customer, taking 13,100 tons valued at $10 million.

Imports in 1969 totaled $239 million, 10 percent agricultural. Cereals and cereal preparations, dairy products, and vegetable oils were the main items purchased. The United Kingdom was the major supplier, providing $53 million in commodities, followed by Kenya, $36 million, Japan, $18 million, and West Germany, $16 million.

Trade with Mainland China was valued at $23 million in 1969--$11 million in exports and $12 million in imports.

U. S. exports to Tanzania in 1970 totaled $11.6 million of which $3.2 million were agricultural. Largest agricultural items were nonfat dry milk valued at $1 million, corn valued at $1 million, and soybean oil valued at $457,000. U. S. imports of Tanzanian agricultural products in 1970 amounted to $21.7 million, $16.2 million of which was coffee. (Carey B. Singleton)

TUNISIA

Agricultural output improved considerably in Tunisia in 1970. Ample soil moisture at the beginning of the season gave the grain crops a good start. However, dry weather in south and central Tunisia later in the season prevented a record grain crop. The large olive crop contributed most to Tunisia's increased agricultural production. Heavy rains in the fall of 1969 damaged the olives on the trees, but greatly improved the growing conditions for the olives that were harvested in late 1970 and early 1971.

At current prices, Tunisia's Gross Domestic Product increased to $1.24 billion in 1970--5.7 percent above the 1969 level. Both phosphate and crude oil production expanded. However, per capita GDP at constant prices showed no increase.

Agricultural Production

The larger olive and grain crops combined to raise the index of agricultural production by more than 20 points--to 111 in 1970 (1961-65 = 100). Output was 27 percent above the longer-term trend. The wheat harvest was estimated at 450,000 tons (300,000 tons durum wheat and 150,000 tons bread wheat) from 750,000 hectares (1.85 million acres). Area and production were up 17 and 22 percent respectively from the previous year. The barley crop of 150,000 tons was almost double the 1969 production. Only minor amounts of sorghum, corn, and oats are produced in Tunisia.

Since 1967, the U. S. Agency for International Development has been sponsoring a cereals improvement project using Mexican wheat varieties in Tunisia. In 1970, about 52,000 hectares (128,000 acres) of Mexican wheat were harvested. Although less than 20 percent of the total bread wheat area was planted to new varieties, they accounted for about half of the total bread wheat production. The goal for 1971 is 100,000 hectares (247,000 acres) of Mexican wheat. With normal growing conditions, production from this area should be close to 150,000 tons.

The late arrival of the winter rains in Tunisia delayed the wheat and barley planting, causing fears that the 1971 harvest would be below average. These conditions may not seriously affect the Mexican wheat since it has a shorter growing season than the traditional varieties.

The 1970 olive harvest was estimated at 425,000 tons with the oil turnout expected to reach 85,000 tons compared with 25,000 tons of oil the previous year. The above average production reflected improved soil moisture conditions and an upswing in the cyclical production pattern.

Meat production was below average during the past year as the floods of 1969 cut the size of flocks and herds and the collectivization of all agricultural holdings (see policy section) encouraged overslaughter through the summer of 1969. Heavy imports of cattle and sheep have been undertaken in an effort to rebuild the livestock base.

Agricultural Policy

The restructuring of Tunisian farms during 1969 and 1970 has caused some uncertainty in the agricultural sector. By September 1969, the state-controlled cooperative system had been extended to practically all of the cultivable land. In September 1969, the decision was made to return some of the land to private hands, because of technical difficulties and growing opposition among farmers. Most farmers have now withdrawn their land from the cooperatives. However, the former French farms which were nationalized in 1964 are still largely in government hands. Authorities intend to make some of this land available for purchase by private individuals.

The government has recently acted to increase the productivity of the private farmers. Credit for the 1970/71 crop year has been expanded, especially for Mexican wheat production. Tunisia is also offering specific incentives to increase and improve livestock and forage production, olive and other tree culture, and agricultural mechanization. The incentives include provision of registered breeding stock, specialized equipment and buildings for livestock production, farm equipment, fertilizer, pesticides, and improved seeds and plants on favorable credit terms.

Foreign Trade

Tunisia's total exports were valued at $166 million in 1969, up from $157 million in 1968. The disruptive effects of the 1969 floods, particularly in the phosphate industry, cut back exports considerably. Agricultural goods made up about a third of total exports in 1969. As in most years, olive oil was the leading farm export--30,000 tons valued at $20 million. France, Libya, and Italy were Tunisia's principal markets for this item. Other important agricultural exports were citrus fruit worth $6.9 million and wine worth $6.6 million.

Olive oil exports fell sharply in 1970 following the downturn in production. Preliminary estimates report exports at about half of the 1969 level. The outlook for 1971 is much better. Exports of olive oil are forecast to reach 40,000 tons or more. To meet domestic demand for vegetable oil and free olive oil supplies for export, Tunisia plans to import 40,000 to 50,000 tons of soybeans or other seed oils in 1971.

Tunisia's imports increased by 18 percent to $256 million in 1969. Agricultural imports increased at about the same rate as other goods and made up one-fourth of the total. In 1969, Tunisia imported almost 380,000 tons of grains and preparations worth $26 million. Wheat and flour valued at $22 million were by far the most important items in the category. The United States supplied three-fourths of the wheat and flour imports. Other major farm imports were vegetable oils worth $9.5 million (four-fifths supplied by the United States), sugar worth $6.7 million and dairy products worth $6.6 million.

Most imports of wheat and vegetable oil from the United States were financed under PL 480. These assisted shipments will continue to be an important factor in U.S.-Tunisia trade in 1971. Tunisia needs to import an estimated 370,000 tons of wheat during 1970/71. Of this, about 80,000 tons could come from commercial imports and the remainder through concessional imports.

U. S. exports to Tunisia in 1970 totaled $49.3 million of which $26.8 million were agricultural. Largest agricultural items were wheat valued at $15.1 million and soybean oil valued at $7.4 million. U. S. imports of Tunisian agricultural products in 1970 amounted to $950,000 of which olive oil accounted for $851,000. (Margaret B. Missiaen)

UGANDA

The military coup that overthrew Uganda's government the last week of January 1971 may bring changes concerning Uganda's agricultural and trade policies. The May 1 1970, nationalization of many foreign and locally owned businesses is an important factor in the present economic problems. As an aftermath of nationalization, there was a business and import slowdown. This resulted in losses of customs duty and sales tax revenue which the government had been counting on heavily to meet growing expenditures. The operating surplus for fiscal year 1970 was the lowest in Uganda's history. All nondefense expenditures are to be reduced by a fifth for the current year. However, the higher level of foreign exchange earnings from coffee and cotton reached in 1970 will likely be maintained in 1971.

Uganda's major foreign exchange earners are coffee and cotton; together they account for approximately two-thirds of the country's export revenue. The agricultural sector is the basis and dominant feature of Uganda's economy. It accounts for approximately two-thirds of the gross domestic product, employs roughly 90 percent of the labor force, and provides 85 percent of the foreign exchange earnings annually. In 1970 Uganda's GDP was approximately $1 billion--$103 per capita for its estimated population of 9.8 million.

Agricultural Production

Uganda's agricultural output during 1970 was moderately upward for all major crops except tea. In 1970 the agricultural production index reached 127 (1961-65 = 100) 2 points above the prior year. Coffee and sugar production increased but cotton showed a drop of 2,000 tons from the previous year. Coffee output was 192,000 tons, up 18,000 tons. Coffee export prices were higher. Uganda's coffee quota under the International Coffee Agreement (ICA) for 1970/71 is 137,000 tons. Uganda's coffee exports to nonquota markets were 44,000 tons in 1969. Even though coffee exports were up substantially, carryover stocks from the bumper 1968 crop remained large. The United States is Uganda's major coffee customer, purchasing 66,700 tons, mainly robusta, valued at $44.4 million, in 1969. This U. S. purchase represented about 40 percent of Uganda's coffee crop. Tea production in 1970 remained at 18,000 tons. Raw sugar production reached a record high of 160,000 tons, an increase of 15,000 tons over 1969. For statistics on production of other major crops, see table 8 in appendix.

Agricultural Policy

With the new military administration mainly concerned with more urgent matters, it probably will be some time before the questions of agricultural policy are settled.

The chief policy action by the former government was the acquisition of a 60 percent share in all private companies engaged in manufacturing, transport, banking, copper mining, or other major economic activity, including plantations, banking, and insurance. This nationalization had been only partly effected at the time of the coup. Most of the 84 private companies affected probably will continue normal operations regardless of whether their agreements with the former administration had been completed. Twenty-four of these private companies are foreign owned.

In all cases, subject to negotiation of agreements with individual concerns, the government was to make reimbursement over a maximum period of 15 years from the profits earned by its 60 percent share.

During 1970, the Uganda government continued to press for cooperativization of agricultural production and primary marketing. In addition, 30 percent of the cotton exports were reserved for direct sales by the Lint Marketing Board. By 1973, the board is to handle all cotton exports. This action parallels the earlier takeover of coffee exports through the Coffee Marketing Board.

Most of the large sugar and tea plantations were included in the nationalization announcement of May 1, 1970.

Uganda has joined other major tea exporting countries who have adopted the "Mauritius export restriction plan." Under this plan, tea exports will be limited during 1971 in an attempt to stabilize the world market price of tea.

In 1970, the International Development Association (IDA) approved a credit of $4 million to Uganda to help finance tobacco production by several thousand small farmers, thereby enabling Uganda to double its production of flue-cured tobacco and to increase tobacco exports. The total cost of the project is estimated at $7.2 million. The project involves the financing of production, the construction of curing barns and storage and marketing facilities, and the improvement of managerial and extension services for tobacco farmers. Tobacco ranks after coffee, cotton, and tea as Uganda's most important small holder cash crop.

Approximately 6,000 farmers will be assisted through the project. Tobacco cooperatives, to which all tobacco growers belong and which provide inputs, handle and market tobacco, and grow fuel wood for curing tobacco, will be strengthened to make them a suitable channel for providing credit to farmers.

Over a 4-year period, about 3,700 acres will be added to the acres now devoted to tobacco, principally by introducing tobacco on settled but under-utilized farms, and partly by extending tobacco growing by farmers who already cultivate and cure the crop. Flue-cured tobacco production is expected to rise from 2.7 million to 5.3 million kilograms (11.7 million pounds) a year. The bulk of the increased production will be exported.

Foreign Trade

Uganda had a very favorable balance of trade during the decade ended 1970. Exports exceeded imports in 1969 by $47 million.

Coffee and cotton exports represented around 65 percent of the value of Uganda's aggregate exports in 1969. The value of aggregate exports in 1969 was $222 million, an increase of about $10 million over 1968. The value of agricultural exports was $183 million, an increase of $11 million over the previous year. Agricultural exports to Kenya and Tanzania are primarily sugar, tobacco, and vegetable oils.

The United States was Uganda's major customer, taking $46 million worth of exports in 1969. Japan, the second best customer, took $44 million worth. Other leading customers were the United Kingdom, $23 million; Kenya, $22 million; and Canada, $8 million.

The value of total imports in 1969 was $175 million, a decrease of $13 million from 1968. Agricultural products account for only about $18 million. In 1969, Uganda's major suppliers were Kenya, $45 million; United Kingdom, $44 million; Japan, $17 million; and West Germany, $12 million.

U. S. exports to Uganda in 1970 totaled $4.2 million of which $507,000 were agricultural. Largest agricultural item was $234,000 for dairy cattle. U. S. imports of Ugandan agricultural products in 1970 amounted to $47.2 million of which $45.7 million was coffee and $1.1 million was tea. (Carey B. Singleton)

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

The continuing Middle East crisis has kept the economy of the United Arab Republic from expanding at a rate which would have been expected under normal circumstances. Gross national product is estimated to have increased by 4 to 5 percent in 1970. There have been no major shifts in economic policy since Nasser's death in September 1970.

The twelfth and last turbine of the Aswan hydroelectric power station went into operation on July 21, 1970, marking completion of the work on the Aswan High Dam. According to UAR officials, water from the dam will be used to expand farmland by about 2 million acres. Of this, 1.3 million acres of new land will be brought under cultivation. The remainder of the increase will come from producing 2 or more crops a year on land which now produces only one. Some 263,000 hectares (650,000 acres) are reported to have been reclaimed from the desert by the end of 1970.

The Egyptians are beginning to tackle some of the problems which have developed along the Nile since the construction of the dam. Erosion of the riverbanks caused by the higher flow velocity of the silt-free water below the dam is threatening some dams and bridges downstream on the Nile. Plans are now being made to build 10 new diversion dams downstream to slow the flow and minimize erosion.

Agricultural Production

Agricultural production in the United Arab Republic fell in 1970 after a near-record year in 1969. The index of agricultural output dropped to 109 percent of the 1961-65 base, down 3 points from the 1969 level. Most of this decrease was due to a 12 percent decline in cotton to 479,000 tons in 1970. This was a result of lower area allocations for cotton--700,000 hectares (1.73 million acres) in 1969 and 685,000 (1.69 million acres) in 1970-- and several days of unusually humid weather in August 1970. Pest attacks were considerably lighter than in previous years. The government decided to further decrease area under cotton to about 630,000 hectares (1.56 million acres) in 1971/72 to permit expansion of other crops, especially vegetables.

Rice production for 1970 is estimated at 2.5 million tons, down slightly from 1969. Again, reduced area was responsible for the decline; yields remained about the same for both years. Wheat production increased slightly to 1.6 million tons in 1970.

In an attempt to encourage growers to expand the area planted to onions, producer prices have been raised $2.30 to $4.60 per ton, depending on the quality. In 1971, farmers will receive $43.70 per ton of first grade onions.

Agricultural Policy

Prices paid to cotton producers have been raised for the 1970/71 season which began September 1, 1970. The prices vary from $508 to $1,424 per ton of lint depending on the staple length and quality offered for sale. The increase in prices ranged from $18 to $73 per ton.

The UAR is carrying out other land reclamation projects not associated with the Aswan Dam. In an area called the New Valley, about 120 miles west of the Nile, approximately 20,000 hectares (49,000 acres) have been brought under cultivation around the Kharga and Dakhla oases. The more fertile soils are used for rice production in the summer and wheat in the winter. Dates are a major crop and a modern date packing plant has been constructed at Kharga.

The Nile delta's covered drainage project is being undertaken with $26 million in credit assistance from the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank. Tile drainage will be installed for nearly 400,000 hectares (988,000 acres) of irrigated land in the Nile delta, making possible an increase of about 20 percent in crop production in the area. It is hoped that this system will increase the productivity of the delta land by reducing waterlogging and salinity of the soil.

On November 1, 1970, price reductions were announced for a number of consumer items including tea, sugar, kerosene, radios, shoes, and woolen blankets. Egyptians are entitled to small amounts of rationed tea, sugar, kerosene, and cooking oil at low, government-subsidized prices, but the quantities are insufficient and most people buy additional amounts in the market at higher prices. The reductions apply to the market price, not the rationed price.

On June 6, 1967, diplomatic relations between UAR and the United States were severed; they have not been restored. Spain serves as the protective power for the United States in UAR.

Foreign Trade

According to official trade figures, total UAR exports during calendar year 1969 amounted to $745 million while total imports during the same period amounted to $637.7 million, giving a trade surplus of $107.3 million. Other sources indicate that imports may be understated in official statistics. Agricultural imports worth $190.9 million, or 30 percent of the total, were reported in 1969. Wheat and flour reported at 1.4 million tons worth $88.8 million were the UAR's largest food imports. This is much below the average of recent years. France was the major supplier with 666,000 tons of wheat and flour valued at $38.9 million; other important sources were the USSR and Spain. The UAR also imported 87,000 tons of vegetable oils valued at $18.3 million. In this case, the USSR was the principal supplier.

There are indications that the UAR is beginning to look in new directions for its wheat. In June 1970, Egypt agreed to import 500,000 tons of wheat from Australia by the end of the year. Later in the year, another agreement was signed for 750,000 tons of wheat to be delivered by April 1971. By far the largest agreement with Australia was for 3 million tons of wheat over a 3-year period beginning June 1971. Canada is also getting into the market by agreeing to supply 200,000 tons of wheat to the UAR in 1971. France is expected to continue its shipments of wheat at the level of recent years.

Agricultural goods make up about two-thirds of total exports--$505.4 million out of $745 million in 1969. The $123.3 million increase in the value of exports reported in official statistics is attributed largely to the petroleum and agricultural sectors of the economy. Cotton and rice led the list of farm exports which increased significantly.

Cotton exports during the crop year ended August 31, 1970, amounted to 311,000 tons worth $374 million compared with 235,000 tons worth $274 million shipped during the previous season. The USSR, Japan, and India continued to be major markets for Egypt's cotton. Cotton exports are expected to decline during the 1970/71 season because of the smaller crop and increased demand by the local textile industry.

During calendar year 1969, the UAR's rice exports reached a record 772,000 tons valued at $127 million. Principal importers in order of importance were the USSR, India, Indonesia, and Yugoslavia. In view of increasing world rice production, a government group recommended in March 1970 that the areas planted to rice be reduced and export prices be revised to meet competition in the international markets.

The UAR estimates that agricultural exports (excluding cotton) in 1970/71 will amount to $138 million, $14 million above 1969/70. The UAR plans to export 700,000 tons of rice, 120,000 tons of onions, 75,000 tons of potatoes, 12,000 tons of peanuts, 120,000 tons of citrus and smaller quantities of medicinal herbs, garlic, vegetables, and flowers in 1970/71.

U. S. exports to UAR in 1970 totaled $80.7 million of which $26.3 million were agricultural. Largest agricultural items were inedible tallow valued at $11.3 million, cottonseed oil valued at $7.8 million, and soybean oil valued at $3.6 million. U.S. imports of Egyptian agricultural products in 1970 amounted to $2.5 million, most ($2.2 million) of which was cotton, staple length 1-3/8 inches to 1-11/16 inches. (Margaret B. Missiaen)

ZAMBIA

This country is a classic example of an economy that is buoyed up by the wealth of its mines. Roughly 50 percent of GDP has consistently been contributed by the mining sector. Copper is king, but earnings also are dug up in the form of lead, zinc, cobalt, manganese, cadmium, coal, and limestone.

The prominence of mineral deposits, and their availability for paying food import bills, may account for the relatively minor importance attached to agriculture. Only recently has attention turned to the rural sector and the welfare of its population. The report of a 1969 census, released in 1970, showed a population total of 4,057,000 and a labor force of 1,140,000. In rural areas the labor force constituted about half of the population aged 15 years and over. One-third of the labor force was unemployed, the bulk of these being rural residents. Of the two-thirds employed, 44 percent were in agricultural or allied pursuits, and included 300,000 subsistence farmers. The ratio of urban to rural incomes is said to be 18:1.

In 1969 the gross national product in real terms gained an estimated 12 percent, thanks largely to higher copper prices as well as higher outturn from the mines. In 1970 prices turned down again. This, coupled with a mine tragedy in September that crippled facilities producing one-fourth of the copper, will likely keep GNP increases to a minimum.

Ground has been broken on a railway to be constructed under a widely publicized agreement between Mainland China and Tanzania and Zambia. The route, over approximately 1,000 miles, will link Zambia to the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam.

Difficulties in getting fertilizer moved overland into Zambia, and distribution problems within the country probably reduced the acreage planted to corn for 1971 harvest. Farmers who planted without fertilizer can expect smaller yields. The two factors could result in another short harvest. Improvement was seen in getting credit into the hands of farmers prior to planting operations, although the credit agency reported a heavy backlog of applications not handled as late as October 1970. Record rains arrived in November.

Agricultural Production

Corn, tobacco, and cotton were all affected by excessive rains at the beginning of the growing season for crops in the 1970 harvest. There was, however, an early end to the rainy season, so that plantings delayed by rain later suffered from lack of moisture. The impact on the corn crop was major. Production is estimated to have dropped from 254,000 tons in 1969 to 137,000 tons for 1970.

Satisfactory levels of corn consumption requirements have been placed as high as 318,000 tons annually.

Peanuts, despite rain damage, were in much better shape than the drought year of 1968. Increased acreage resulted in an additional 3,000 tons harvested. Production still is not sufficient to meet domestic demand for nuts and oil. Weather also caused a drop in cotton production of approximately 1,000 tons. In contrast, sugar production is expected to have risen to 40,000 tons under expanded acreage on the sugar estate at Nakambala. Domestic requirements are estimated at approximately 48,000 tons.

Tobacco is the primary cash crop. It suffered reduced yields from rain damage to an extent that a larger acreage did not produce any significant increase in harvest for 1970. Fruit and vegetable production, decreasing since 1965, stagnated in both 1969 and 1970. A ban on South African imports is designed to stimulate a revival.

Poultry and egg production is now said to supply small amounts for export. A national campaign for livestock management improvement is under way to eliminate meat import needs. Goals are to increase annual production by one-third over present levels of approximately 28,000 tons of meat. The tsetse fly is still a plague in the north and east. Milk production has varied, and now is insufficient in the wake of a project to subsidize milk consumption in areas of high density housing. The farm price was raised 10 percent per gallon in mid-1970. Tea and coffee production is small but growing.

Based largely on data for commercial crops, agricultural production is estimated to have dropped about 17 percent in 1970 to an index of 100 (1961-65 = 100) as compared to 121 in 1969.

Agricultural Policy

A national development plan is now in preparation, and is expected to stress assistance in rural areas. Proposals will undoubtedly reflect the government's policy of increasing control over economic activity, and putting management in the hands of Zambians rather than foreign citizens residing in Zambia.

About 600 commercial farms have in the past been operated by expatriates, producing tobacco, beef, dairy products, and most of the corn. Of the arable land used for agriculture and forestry, some 12 million acres are under private ownership or publicly granted lease. Roughly 140 million acres are held in government trust for use by indigenous tribes. This traditional group may number one-half of the national population, and including subsistence production, is estimated to produce up to three-fourths of the total output of agriculture. Their farming produces most of the cotton, peanuts, and cassava.

Attempting to control undesirable fluctuations in yearly production, the government has set minimum prices over a 3-year period, beginning with the 1970/71 season, for peanuts, corn, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables. A World Bank loan of $5.5 million will set up a project to train and settle Zambians on farms of commercially viable size. Vacancies have been created by urging non-Zambians to retire from commercial farming.

Banks and insurance companies have been added to the list of businesses to be either nationalized or controlled by the state. Regulations have been tightened on wholesalers and retailers, aimed at inducing foreigners to turn over their trade in specified commodities to Zambians.

It was announced that a Canadian company will manage the Zambia railway system under a management contract similar to that through which an Italian company works with the airway corporation.

Committed to eliminating its dependency on southern African transport networks, the country has a long-term agreement with Tanzania and Mainland China for joint sharing of costs in constructing the new rail line. Proceeds from the sale of Chinese manufactures will pay back loan obligations. Zambia has also expressed interest in joining the East African common market group, of which Tanzania is a member. In a move towards severing economic ties with Rhodesia, Zambia will borrow the equivalent of $40 million from the World Bank to meet foreign exchange costs of a new power plant at its end of the Kariba dam.

The U. S. Export-Import bank granted a loan of $4.2 million for 23 diesel locomotives and related equipment to be built by an American company. Now in operation, a copper fabricating plant utilizes refined metal to produce a new line of export products.

Foreign Trade

Zambian statistics show exports doubling between 1965 and 1969, approximating $1 billion in the latter year. Imports were rising, up to 1968, but dropped sharply when trade was restricted with southern African countries, particularly Rhodesia. Expressed as a percentage of GDP, exports have averaged 60 percent, and imports 35 percent, for the 5-year period. In 1970 the export percentage was probably maintained, while imports slid to 27 percent.

Agricultural exports of note are tobacco and, up until 2 years ago, corn. In value they have represented 1 to 3 percent of total exports.

Food imports have been rising steadily, doubling in the period 1965-69. Value of imports of beverages and tobacco products was relatively stable. Major food imports are prepared foodstuffs, meat, and cereals.

The United Kingdom has been Zambia's traditional trading partner. EC countries have increased their shares of purchases from Zambia, but EC sales there are still fractional. Japan has moved up quickly since 1967. As a supplier, Rhodesia fell from approximately 40 percent of import value in 1964 to about 7 percent in 1969. Mineral fuels and electricity were big items in this trade.

With the copper industry contributing up to 95 percent of export earnings in recent years, and imports remaining well below these levels, the visible trade balance has been a consistent surplus. However, invisibles and capital flows have been such as to produce an overall deficit in the balance of payments in 4 of the past 5 years.

U. S. exports to Zambia in 1970 totaled $30.8 million of which $2 million were agricultural. Largest agricultural item was corn valued at $1.5 million.
U. S. imports of Zambian agricultural produce in 1970 amounted to $206,000; tobacco accounted for $204,000. (Louis V. Dixon)

CYPRUS

The 1970 Cyprus agricultural year was marked by a severe drought resulting in one of the lowest harvests of wheat and barley in the decade. Heat and drought also reduced citrus output. The country's trade deficit widened in 1970 with the diminished contributions of agricultural exports plus the necessity to import a substantial amount of wheat and barley.

Cypriot GNP in 1969 increased substantially over 1968 and reached $157 million.

Agricultural Production

A severe drought cut the Cypriot wheat crop to 49,000 tons, down 36,000 tons from the bumper 1969 crop. The barley crop was 50,000 tons, less than half the 1969 crop which was the second highest crop in the 1960's. This low harvest of both major grain crops will necessitate an import of an amount almost equal to the entire 1969 crop of wheat and barley.

Production of citrus was down by about 14 percent from 1968/69. As picking begins for the 1970/71 crop, the forecast is for another record crop of around 214,000 tons. This would be a 37 percent increase in production over the previous year. By 1975, annual citrus production may reach or exceed 500,000 tons.

Although Cyprus suffers wide swings in its agricultural production, the trend is upward. The 1970 index of agricultural output was 130 (1961-65 = 100).

Agricultural Policy

Cyprus continues its efforts to reduce the wide fluctuations in agricultural production caused by severe changes in the weather. A water conservation study done in Paphos in the western part of the island is now almost completed. Construction of small dams in the area is soon to begin and should bring about expansion of production of fruit and winter vegetables.

Cyprus is now developing its third 5-year plan with an emphasis on infrastructural development, tourism, and industrial and agricultural development. Efforts are continuing to improve the water situation and widen the use of irrigation so as to stabilize the agricultural sector.

The United Nations Development Project continues its efforts to help diversify the monocultural grain region, and new crops for export are being studied.

Foreign Trade

In 1969, total exports from Cyprus were $96 million, $54.4 million of which were agricultural. The leading agricultural export was potatoes valued at $11.5 million. Oranges exported were valued at $10.6 million.

Cyprus' imports in 1969 were valued at $203 million of which $30.7 million were agricultural items; dairy products, grains, and vegetable oils were important.

Cyprus is continuing to seek preferences in the EC in line with those granted to other Mediterranean exporting countries. The United Kingdom continues to be Cyprus' main customer for its citrus, taking more than 36 percent of the 1969/70 exports. Not only does the United Kingdom take citrus, wines, and vegetables but also manufactured items such as shoes and textiles. All these exports are covered by the Commonwealth tariff preference system. Should the United Kingdom join the EC, then Cyprus trade patterns may undergo severe changes. The government is doing intensive studies on the ramifications of such an event. The East European countries take 30 percent of Cypriot exports, the EC about 20 percent, and other West European countries about 10 percent.

U.S. trade with Cyprus is small. U.S. exports to Cyprus in 1970 totaled $8.4 million of which $4.0 million were agricultural. Largest agricultural item was wheat valued at $2.5 million. U.S. imports of Cypriot agricultural products in 1970 amounted to $499,000; wool valued at $232,000, and tobacco valued at $200,000 were the largest items. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

IRAN

Iran's rate of growth has remained high despite a slackening in the growth of crude oil production which is the undisputed keystone of the economy. Conversely, industry and agriculture made some increases. Agriculture generally had a good year in 1970, as rice, sugarbeets, fruits, nuts, vegetables, and tobacco did well. There were, however, poor performances by major crops--wheat and cotton--in some areas of the country.

Iran's fourth plan (1968-72) forecast a 25 percent increase for agriculture over the period of the plan and the government has pushed agribusiness ventures--large-scale commercial farming projects with commercial outlets--but it is unlikely the plan's goal will be reached.

Inflationary pressures on the economy have been held back in part by the government's policy of keeping down food prices in the towns. Success is reflected by the fact that the cost of living index only rose about 3.3 percent while the gross national product rose over 8 percent.

Agricultural Production

Total agricultural production increased about 2 percent in 1970, rising to an index of 131 (1961-65 = 100).

Wheat and barley are grown on some 70 percent of the cultivated land and are the country's prime food and feed crops. In recent years the government has been interested in improving and increasing the production of wheat so as to make Iran self-sufficient. To do this, Mexican and Russian varieties have been introduced which have records of high yields and good resistance to disease. Despite these efforts, 1970's wheat crop fell short of desired goals.

Prolonged dry weather reduced yields and total production of 3.8 million tons was considerably lower than any crop since 1966. The barley crop at 1.2 million tons was about the same as the 1969 crop.

To satisfy its domestic needs, Iran requires over 4 million tons of bread grain and by the beginning of 1971 Iran had already purchased 114,000 tons of wheat from Australia and 136,000 from the United States. At that time another 100,000 tons was under negotiations for purchase from the United States.

Rice, a principal food crop for many Iranians in the Caspian area, is also popular throughout the country. Because of its popularity and the growing consumption, the very good 1970 harvest of some 1.14 million tons of rough rice was not quite enough to meet domestic demand. To boost rice production a government bank is making loans to the farmers for the purchase of fertilizer and improved seeds. The government has contracted for the services of teams of Japanese and Formosan technical rice experts who are demonstrating improved cultural methods and practices.

Cotton is Iran's most important cash crop, and it has been a dependable source of income to the producers. It follows petroleum as Iran's second largest export item.

In 1968 and 1969 increased yields pushed the production of cotton lint to record levels, but cotton responds to price fluctuations in the international market, and production dropped in 1970.

Much of the marketing of cotton is controlled by state trading and barter arrangements with East European countries and the USSR. This has provided a ready outlet for cotton, but since the price is strictly controlled by the importers in terms of the goods they have to exchange, the Iranian exporter appears to be at a disadvantage.

A record sugarbeet crop was harvested before the arrival of cold weather which sometimes destroys part of the crop. The government has been anxious to have Iran's sizable sugar requirements supplied by domestic production with exports to spare. To this end, old processing systems have been renovated and new factories are being established at new locations. Sugarbeets have been a good crop for the farmer since the price of sugar is controlled, and growers are assured of a market.

Sugarcane, a crop grown in ancient times in the Khuzistan, has been reintroduced, and since 1961 cane production has been increasing.

In 1970, 50,000 tons of sugar were produced. In this area large agribusiness establishments expect to double the present area of about 25,000 acres of sugarcane.

High government prices for sunflowerseed resulted in an increase in output in 1970. The 1969 harvest of 15,000 tons was pushed to 50,000 tons in 1970. Yields, however, were quite low, making the farmer's income from this crop quite small.

Total pulse production for 1970 was estimated at near 140,000 tons, very close to the 1969 level. The production of pulses has not been increasing in recent years.

Tobacco production totaled 20,000 tons in 1970. The Bulgarians are assisting with tobacco curing facilities and have promised to help Iran find East European markets.

Iran is on its way to producing American-type cigarettes. Contracts have been signed with U.S. companies and machinery is being purchased to manufacture these cigarettes. While waiting for production to begin, Iran has been importing American cigarettes. Once manufacturing begins, a market will be opened for American bulk tobacco.

Favorable weather in 1970 resulted in nearly doubling the dried fruit output. Dried apricot production was estimated at 12,000 tons, compared to 6,500 in 1969, and raisins were estimated at 60,000 tons compared to 35,000 in 1969. The 1970 crop is, however, lower in quality and the devaluation of the Turkish lira made Iranian dried fruits less competitive in the European markets. Buyers for these commodities have been much harder to find this season.

Iran's date crop is estimated at 300,000 tons, 10,000 more than the 1969 crop. Of these, about 30,000 tons will be exported and most of the remainder consumed domestically.

A syrup plant is being set up in Abadan which will use surplus dates to produce syrup for sale to confectioners and producers of beverages. The machinery, already in Khorramshahr, will be installed as soon as the building to house it is completed.

A good citrus fruit crop was harvested which was to be handled by cooperatives with standardizing packaging. This was expected to keep consumer prices lower but also give the growers more profit. Iran continues to be short in dairy and meat products.

Agricultural Policy

Iran's fourth plan (1968-72) presents the goals of Iran's agricultural policy. The government's aims are to produce domestically enough food and agricultural raw materials to meet the country's needs for most commodities and at the same time hold back inflation and increase the income of the farmer.

Under Iran's fourth plan, an agricultural growth of 25 percent between 1968 and 1972 was forecast, but despite the government's drive for self-sufficiency in the production of many crops, this goal will be difficult to attain.

The government has been promoting water conservation and control, an important factor contributing to the opening up of new farming areas and the creation of large-scale agribusiness ventures.

Agribusiness corporations rent land from the government and employ machinery and modern methods to cultivate large areas. The size of these enterprises can range from 25,000 to 75,000 acres. Another type of large-scale unit is being set up as "village corporations"--each farmer becoming a shareholder based on the size of his holding, but the operation being under one joint management.

Limited water and recurring drought have centered attention on greater use of river water. Therefore, in the past decade eight dams have been completed, four more nearly completed, and a number more planned. There is, however, a lag between completion of dams and the full use of water. Regardless, dams are a first step for most of Iran's irrigation projects and in 1970 the dams on the Aras River neared completion. It is scheduled to be in operation this summer. Diversion of this river is part of a vast irrigation project that when completed will bring 247,000 acres under irrigation.

In 1970, it was reported, chemical fertilizers distributed by cooperatives and unions to their members increased eight-fold over the amount distributed in 1962. Of a total of some 200,000 tons of fertilizer used in 1970, about 37,165 tons were distributed to members of these organizations.

As a part of its livestock improvement campaign the government is launching an 8-year plan for sheep improvement by annually distributing 14,000 pedigreed rams to the sheep herders throughout the country. This plan will be an effort to improve the quality rather than increase the numbers, since pastures are limited and some areas are now overgrazed. Also, to help in the distribution of meat, a plan to build 10 cold storage meat depots for larger population centers begins with the first unit to open in Tehran. These units should help to stabilize daily mutton supplies and will be at least partially supplied by sheep breeding centers set up near the storage unit.

Foreign Trade

In the Iranian year ending March 20, 1969, Iran's total exports amounted to $1.77 billion of which $1.50 billion were exports of petroleum. Imports totaled $1.49 billion for that year.

Agricultural items accounted for only about 8 percent of the exports and less than 10 percent of the imports, therefore the overall agricultural trade is not very significant and has declined. A decade earlier, agricultural exports accounted for about 10 percent of total exports and agricultural imports amounted to about 13 percent of the total.

In 1969, Iran's principal farm exports were cotton, dried fruit, nuts, vegetables, and inedible livestock products--mainly hides and skins. Leading agricultural imports were fats and oils, livestock and livestock products, tea, wheat, and sugar. In 1969, the United States ranked third as a buyer of Iranian exports, taking over 10 percent of the country's total exports other than petroleum. The USSR and West Germany ranked first and second. In the same period the United States supplied Iran with 14 percent of its imports and ranked as second largest supplier, West Germany being in first place.

U.S. exports to Iran in 1970 totaled $326.4 million of which $30.5 million were agricultural. Largest of the agricultural items were soybean oil valued at $19.3 million, wheat valued at $3.2 million, and inedible tallow valued at $2.9 million. U.S. imports of Iranian farm produce in 1970 amounted to $25.3 million; hides and skins valued at $12.3 million and pistachio nuts valued at $9.0 million were the big items (H. Charles Treakle)

IRAQ

Large government expenditures and government encouragement of activities in the private sector have helped to keep the economy viable and offset agriculture's mediocre performance in 1970. Capricious weather was a major reason for the agricultural sector's unimpressive performance in 1970 and prevented it from keeping pace with population growth. Population has been estimated to be increasing at about 3.3 percent per year and agriculture's long-term growth has been at a rate of 2.8 percent per year. Agriculture has been recently estimated to contribute about 20 percent to the gross domestic product, while it employs over 50 percent of the country's labor force.

Land reform, begun in 1958, has only haltingly been pursued. Administrative problems prevented large areas of sequestered lands from being distributed, and distribution was not always consistent. A 1970 agrarian reform law may better fit the Iraq situation and provide the people with more social and economic benefits. At the same time, internal disagreements and political turmoil, only lately becalmed, have caused agriculture to suffer and diverted governmental attention to other problems.

Agricultural Production

In 1970, Iraq's agricultural output dropped about 8 percent from the 1969 level to an index of 112 (1961-65 = 100).

Wheat, Iraq's principal food grain, was reported to have produced 1.11 million tons, 77,000 tons below the 1969 production and about 260,000 tons below the 1968 output. This decrease occurred despite a program distributing Mexican wheat and increased use of fertilizer. The decline in wheat production has been pinned on untimely rains for the northern area, where almost three-fourths of the crop is grown.

Barley, millet, and sorghum also suffered to some degree--in some cases from flooding.

In 1970, date production totaled some 286,000 tons, slightly above 1969, but both years were considerably below the 1968 crop and almost 100,000 lower than the 1966 harvest.

Pulses, oilseeds, cotton, and vegetables appear to have produced at about the same level in 1970 as the prior year, and preliminary reports on livestock and livestock products indicate little change. Seven to 10 percent of Iraq's farmland is planted to summer crops: rice, sesame, maize (corn), forage, millet, sorghum, and cowpeas. Since these crops are principally irrigated, their production levels are more stable except where flooding occurs. The so-called winter crops wheat, barley, flax, lentils, vetch, broad beans, and chickpeas depend more on rainfall.

Agricultural Policy

Iraq's current development plan (1970-75) was begun in April 1970 and will run through March 1975. An increase in agriculture's share of investments, when compared with the prior plan (1965-69), indicates a more determined effort to get agriculture rolling. The current plan provides for a total investment of $3.2 billion, which is some 39 percent more than under the 1965-69 plan. The current plan aims at annual rates of growth of 7.1 percent in GNP, 3.6 percent in per capita income, and 7 percent for agriculture. These compare with growth rate targets of 8 percent in GNP and 4.5 percent in per capita income under the prior plan. During the 1965-69 plan, annual growth rates were estimated to have actually been only 5 percent in GNP and 1.5 percent in per capita income.

During the period of the 1965-69 plan, only about 40 percent of the allocated expenditures for agriculture were invested. Therefore, agriculture suffered from the lack of proper attention. To prevent a repeat performance under the current Plan, a ruling group has been set up to guide the design and execution of agricultural development projects.

Iraq's trade policy requires import licenses and exchange permits. Exchange control is administrated through the central bank. In 1970 special privileges were extended to other Arab countries and after June, Iraq's citizens were allowed to repatriate funds held abroad.

To promote exports, a fund has been created to assist the introduction of Iraq's products in foreign markets. The extent of support is limited to 25 percent of the value of the export item being introduced.

On June 7, 1967, Iraq severed diplomatic relations with the United States; they have not been restored. Belgium serves as the protective power for the United States in Iraq.

Foreign Trade

Iraq's total exports were $1.05 billion in 1969--93 percent petroleum--and its imports totaled $440.2 million.

In 1969, farm exports accounted for over 62 percent of the total nonoil exports, but only 6.5 percent of total exports. Dates are Iraq's leading agricultural export. Other important agricultural exports are barley, raw wool, cotton, oilseeds, and hides and skins.

In 1969, Iraq exported over half of its products to Arab countries, over 21 percent to the East European area, 4.1 percent to the United States, and only 2.7 percent to Western Europe.

In 1969 about 14.7 percent of Iraq's imports were food, drink, and tobacco items. Since the mid-1960's there has been a drop in the imports of consumer items, mainly foodstuffs; this has been principally the result of tighter restrictions on the imports of sugar and tea.

West European countries supplied over 43 percent of Iraq's imports in 1969; Eastern Europe and Mainland China, 23.1 percent; Arab countries, about 7.5 percent; Japan, 8 percent; and the United States, 3.6 percent. Japan, which supplied Iraq with very little a decade ago, has made rapid strides in recent years.

U.S. exports to Iraq in 1970 totaled $22.2 million of which $1.7 million were agricultural. The largest agricultural item was inedible tallow valued at $472,000. U.S. imports of Iraq's farm products in 1970 amounted to $2.3 million; dates valued at $1.4 million led the way. (H. Charles Treakle)

ISRAEL

In 1970, agriculture's part in the gross national product declined to 7.3 percent. This is the lowest figure recorded in Israel to date. While the total labor force increased between 1968 and 1969 by 3.8 percent, labor employed in agriculture decreased by 2.6 percent and totaled slightly less than 100,000 people, 10.5 percent of the total civilian labor force.

Agricultural Production

Farm production in Israel in 1970 increased nearly 4 percent over the previous year to an index of 139 (1961-65 = 100). This performance is considerably below the long-term 1954-70 trend .

In 1970, for the second consecutive year, Israel suffered from the drought which has hit the whole Middle East. This time not only was the southern part (Negev) of the country affected, but the northern half as well.

The drought cut the wheat crop to 126,000 tons, down nearly 100,000 tons since the record 1967 crop. The production of barley also declined; it now stands at 13,000 tons, less than one-fourth of the 1967 crop. Sorghum production is down, too. Since Israel does not depend on domestic production to fulfill its grain needs, the fluctuation in grain production is not viewed with alarm. Almost all the wheat and feedgrains continue to be imported from the United States. Of these imports in 1970, about 58 percent of the wheat and 66 percent of the feedgrains were imported under PL-480 dollar credit sales.

For the 1970 wheat crop, irrigation played an important part. It added an estimated 35,000 tons to the current crop. This was done at no strain to the already meager water resources of the country because the water is either flood water utilized directly where the floods occur or flood water from the Sea of Galilee.

Livestock and livestock products comprise 45 percent of total Israeli agricultural output. Livestock production is characterized by two things. First, the industry is almost totally dependent on imported feed. Second, meat production does not meet domestic needs and has to be supplemented by a large amount of imported beef. Livestock policy is therefore geared toward increased domestic production of beef by expansion of natural pasture. Improvement here can cut down imports and save scarce foreign exchange. With the import duty levied on beef and prices increasing, consumption of beef may decrease slightly, while consumption of poultry meat should increase.

Citrus. The 1970 total citrus crop reached 1.22 million tons. The production of grapefruit was the largest crop in Israel to date, at 279,000 tons. The 1971 crop presently being harvested will likely total 350,000 tons--a 25 percent increase.

There was no real change in the citrus area and production from young plantations offset the decline in older plantings. The increase was mainly due to good weather conditions at the right time for the citrus trees.

Israeli citrus producers are still being plagued with decline in the quality of the oranges--especially Shamouti and Valencia--as well as the unsatisfactory yields. To improve the situation, replacement of unproductive trees has taken place, as well as improvements in irrigation, more effective weed control and better pruning practices.

Cotton. The 1970 cotton crop was unexpectedly lower than forecast. Only 35,000 tons of lint were harvested; 42,000 tons had been predicted. The lower crop was due to heavier than usual insect infestation and the relatively cool summer. It was originally expected that 20,000 tons would be exported but revised estimates indicate only 13,000 tons are probable for the 1970/71 marketing season.

Agricultural Policy

Israel's continuous and growing trade deficit has necessitated moderating measures. On August 16, 1970, Israel announced that a 20 percent import levy on most goods would take effect immediately. Also included were substantial increases in indirect taxation (primarily a purchase tax) which affects for the first time some basic foods.

Exempted from the 20 percent levy are wheat, soybeans and soybean oil, copra, fish fillet, sugar and rice, as well as raw diamonds. Along with this levy came an increased premium on exports and this has been termed by some Israeli economists as a semi-devaluation of the Israeli pound.

The measure promulgated in August also called for a cut in the milk subsidy and the abolishment of the subsidy paid on table eggs. In both cases, an increase in the price to the consumer is the result. The 20 percent levy applies fully to imported frozen beef, and retail prices have consequently gone up. A greater price differential between beef and poultry meat will mean greater demand for poultry and turkey meat, with immediate price increases and future increases in production.

Foreign Trade

Israel's trade deficit continues to increase with imports increasing substantially and exports growing at a lesser rate. The 1970 trade deficit was more than $700 million. The share of agricultural imports in the total trade bill dropped to 17 percent in 1969, but did increase in absolute terms, and stands at $223 million. Agricultural exports totaling $186 million increased by 11.6 percent from 1968. Agricultural exports were a fourth of all exports, slightly less than in 1968. There was a 38 percent increase in exports of edible offals, almost entirely composed of goose liver. Significant increases were noted in the export of flowers, in ornamental plants, fresh vegetables, citrus, processed fruits and vegetables (including processed citrus), and in cotton. All these are given heavy emphasis in the export field.

The United Kingdom was Israel's main customer for citrus in 1970, followed by West Germany. EC total purchases of Shamouti oranges increased by 40 percent over 1969. Only French purchases decreased and Italy took no oranges. The shipment of Valencias to the EC, including those from Gaza, decreased slightly. The shipment of grapefruit to the EC increased by close to 37 percent and reached 130,000 tons. Netherlands bought twice as much as before, reaching 9,000 tons. Italy took 15,500 tons--more than 3 times as much as the previous year. Interestingly the price that grapefruit sold for in Italy was higher than the average price for all Israeli grapefruit exported.

U.S. exports to Israel in 1970 totaled $593.9 million, by far the highest amount for any West Asia country. Farm products accounted for about $97 million of that total. Largest agricultural items were feed grains valued at $35 million (corn, $6.5 million; grain sorghum, $28.5 million), wheat valued at $23.6 million (not including flour at $6 million), and soybeans valued at $17.6 million (not including soybean oil at $5 million). U.S. imports of Israeli agricultural produce in 1970 amounted to $6.6 million; oranges valued at $1.8 million, and processed tomatoes valued at $680,000 headed a long list of items.

Outlook

Forecasts for 1971 point to a large wheat harvest, possibly exceeding 200,000 tons; also small increases of barley and sorghum. The 1971 cotton crop should be somewhat larger than the exceptionally low 1970 crop. A continued emphasis on increased export of fruit and vegetables is expected and a 10 percent rise in volume is forecast. Present indications point to a record citrus crop with orange production exceeding 1 million tons and grapefruit production reaching a record 350,000 tons.

The government has recently drafted a long-term agricultural forecast 1971-75 using 1967/68 as a base year. The plan anticipates a 3 percent increase in area under cultivation, a 10 percent increase in irrigated land, a fairly constant agricultural labor force, and an 8 percent increase in the production of poultry meat which will bring the total poultry meat production to approximately 115,000 tons. This will most likely be achieved in 1971 so that some of the forecasts will need revision. Beef production is expected to increase 50 percent by 1975. Total vegetable production should increase by 60 percent. Citrus production should reach 1.6 million tons, up a fourth. Again, this may have to be revised since the 1971 crop is likely to exceed 1.4 million tons. Production of wheat is expected to reach close to 400,000 tons with an 8 percent area reduction and an addition of 6 million cubic meters of water. Such a high production seems optimistic and will probably only occur in years of exceptionally good rains.

Israeli occupied territories

More statistical material for the occupied areas is now becoming available. According to Israeli sources, in 1969 the West Bank recovered from the effects of the June 1967 war. Income from agriculture increased as production increased for almost all products with the exception of melons and watermelons, which were deliberately cut back. The year 1969 was an "on" year for olives. Data for 1970 indicate that national product for the West Bank increased about 10 percent while income from agriculture actually declined by approximately the same percentage. This was due to the severe drought, which hit the West Bank much more severely than Israel. Only 5 percent of total agricultural area in the West Bank is irrigated, as compared with 45 percent in Israel.

The economy of the Gaza Strip showed substantial growth in 1968 and 1969. The agricultural economy of Gaza is based primarily on citrus which accounts for almost half of all income from agriculture. Since a large portion of the citrus on the Gaza Strip is valencia oranges, the sharp drop in the export price of valencias in the spring of 1970, together with the drought, has had very serious effects on the agricultural economy of Gaza--more so than on the West Bank or in Israel.

It is difficult to assess trade patterns for the occupied areas. It is known that about half of the agricultural requirements of the occupied territories are brought in from Israel. The portion coming in from Jordan is now less than 10 percent. While this is partly due to the unsettled political situation in Jordan, the primary factor seems to be the relative ease with which supplies can be obtained in Israel. Exports of agricultural produce from the West Bank are steadily increasing; most go to Israel. Israel absorbs large amounts of man power from the occupied territories, and supplies food and food products. A large part of the exports from the West Bank to Israel are sales in East Jerusalem, a traditional market for West Bank farmers. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

JORDAN

The most important sector of Jordan's economy is agriculture. It provides employment for nearly three-fourths of the labor force. In 1967 its contribution to the gross national product was about 20 percent. With the exception of the Ghor area, agriculture in Jordan depends to a great extent on rainfall. In 1970, the country suffered one of its worst agricultural years. Drought, coupled with extreme heat waves, general political instability, strife within the country, and hostilities on the Israeli-Jordanian border, reduced the area planted to crops, resulting in low production on both irrigated and dry land farming. The Jordanian gross national product suffered as four major crops--wheat, barley, tomatoes, and olives--dropped drastically from the drought.

Agricultural Production

The net result of the poor crops was a 35 percent drop in total agricultural output in 1970. The index of total agricultural production dropped to 73 (1961-65 = 100).

Jordan's wheat production on the east bank is estimated to be 45,000 tons for 1970, slightly more than one-fourth of the 1969 crop. Barley production, totaling 7,000 tons, has been estimated to be only one-sixth of the 1969 crop on the east bank. These are the lowest crops since 1960 for both barley and wheat. The extremely low wheat and barley crop has necessitated heavy imports. It is estimated that almost 200,000 tons of wheat and wheat flour in grain equivalent were imported in 1970. In addition, close to 50,000 tons of feedgrains (corn and barley) were imported. Poor pasture conditions and a significant rise in prices of feedgrains resulted in unusually high slaughter of animals.

Agricultural Policy

The United States and the United Nations continue to be heavily involved in assistance programs in Jordan. The United States currently is supporting wheat and vegetable research as well as assisting in agricultural planning. These projects have been seriously hampered because of the internal unrest. U.S. involvement is also in farm irrigation, agricultural credit, soil conservation and watershed management, expansion of both fruit and forestry tree nurseries, among others. U.N. assistance is in tobacco cultivation, fisheries development, agricultural marketing, irrigation development, and others.

Agricultural Trade

While complete data on agricultural trade for 1970 are not yet available, it can be assumed that heavy imports of feed grains and wheat were necessary and substantially reduced exports of commodities such as lentils, tomatoes, olives, and olive oil took place. Jordan's trade pattern continues about the same with the necessity of importing rice, sugar, tea and coffee, commodities not domestically produced. Free movement of vegetables and fruits from the West Bank to the East Bank continues and this has a bearing on the volume of imports from overseas.

The marketing of agricultural commodities produced in Jordan is mostly domestic. Jordan has not yet made a breakthrough to sell agricultural produce to European countries in sizable quantities, particularly fruits and vegetables.

Jordan signed an agreement with the United States under the PL 480 program, for 20,000 tons of wheat to be delivered in 1971 and will be receiving 15,000 tons of wheat on concessional terms from the EC.

U.S. exports to Jordan in 1970 totaled $63.4 million of which $10.9 million were agricultural. Largest agricultural items were wheat flour valued at $6.3 million and 21,000 tons of wheat valued at $1.3 million. U.S. imports of Jordanian farm products in 1970 were negligible.

Outlook

Agricultural plans, both medium and long-range, have been set aside for the moment because Jordan is preoccupied with political events and security problems.

The outlook for the 1971 agricultural year is much improved from the previous year. There are reports that farmers in the East Ghor area who had been forced to abandon their farms because of the Arab-Israeli hostilities are now returning to fields and orchards. The East Ghor Canal, the vital water link to irrigation in the Jordan Valley, is in working order after being out of operation a number of times because of Israeli raids. Good weather conditions in the winter and early spring of 1971 forecast better crops for the coming season. The return of the East Ghor area to production will help to meet the increasing domestic demand for agricultural products and it will help to boost the exports of a number of commodities.

The "Khartoum Subsidy" payments from Saudi Arabia, Libya, and Kuwait have helped the Jordanian economy over the last 3 years, and has helped maintain the country's foreign exchange position. However, concern is being manifested since the cessation of the Libyan subsidy in late 1970. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

LEBANON

In 1970, unfavorable weather and political developments adversely affected agriculture, and for the second year reduced agricultural production and exports.

Although agriculture accounts for only 10 to 12 percent of the national income, it is quite important to the country. In 1968 farming employed about half of the labor force, and accounted for 50 percent of the total value of Lebanon's exports.

For 1970, agriculture's small gains in some crops and losses in others netted a small loss in total production. The increase in wheat was minor; more favorable weather would have resulted in a much larger crop. Citrus production has shown no appreciable change in the past several years. Exports of citrus fruit have remained high, and in 1970 were about 80 percent of a total production of 189,000 tons. This level of trade was maintained despite interruptions suffered as a result of unsettled political conditions in the Middle East and the threat of cholera in the region which prompted embargoes on fresh fruit and vegetables from Lebanon which lasted several months.

Agricultural Production

Total agricultural output in 1970 was only 1 percent below 1969, and the index dropped to 108 (1961-65 = 100).

The apple and olive crops were reduced by unseasonable weather conditions. The 1971 apple crop totaled about 80,000 tons, slightly better than last year and less than half of 1968 production.

Lower fruit yields resulted from a combination of weather conditions. During the blossoming season there was excessive moisture and lower than normal temperature. Later in May and June, hot winds were harmful to the fruit crop.

Lebanon's wheat crop of 50,000 tons was slightly larger than the 1969 crop. However, this supplies less than 15 percent of the domestic consumption which is expected to be about 337,000 tons this year. A bumper crop would add only 10,000 or 20,000 tons more wheat. Consequently, Lebanon's limited wheat production makes the country dependent on substantial imports. Lebanon raises no rice but imported about 18,000 tons in 1970.

While the program to introduce new varieties of wheat is still being carried on, planted area dropped from 2,500 hectares (6,000 acres) in 1969 to some 1,250 hectares (3,000 acres) in 1970. Farmers reduced their plantings of Mexican wheat because of problems with rust and losses due to shattering at harvest. Research continues and a more adaptable variety may yet be found for use in Lebanon.

Najah, a dryland wheat developed at the American University of Beirut's School of Agriculture, has gained some popularity, but is not a competitor of Mexican wheats since it is a dryland wheat.

Barley, corn, and sorghum did only slightly better than in 1969 totaling 16,000 tons, up 3,000 tons. Lebanon's consumption of feed grains in the past year were 81,000 tons of barley, 60,000 tons of corn, and 2,000 tons of sorghum.

Pulses, totaling about 11,000 tons in 1970--principally chickpeas, vetch, lentils, dry beans and broad beans--produced at about the 1969 level.

Peanuts and vegetables, more lucrative than wheat, have been the cause of some wheat land being diverted. However, weather conditions, far from ideal in 1970, kept yields lower than earlier expected for many of the past season's crops.

On the other hand, weather was favorable for livestock. A mild winter with good pasture allowed sizable calf, lamb, and kid drops and thus a modest increase in milk and red meat production. The outbreak of rinderpest caused some cattle loss but was kept in check. Production of cow milk was about the same as in 1969.

Poultry production is showing a degree of stability and the ability to cope with disease and marketing peculiarities. In 1970, broilers increased slightly and egg production dipped below the 1969 level. This is a result of major producer adjustments to market conditions, such as the sporadic closing of the Syrian border, which interferes with shipments to other Arab countries. Poultry diseases, an ever-present threat, recently appear to have taken less of a toll of birds, but still they are a serious factor in reducing egg production.

Agricultural Policy

The government continues to promote an agricultural policy of expansion and diversification, and offers some import protection. When the government declares various agricultural commodities to be in abundance, it imposes restrictions on imports of these through a licensing system. Also, egg production is protected by a specific tariff duty of 2 piasters (about two-thirds of a cent) per egg.

Price supports for wheat, sugarbeets, and apples smooth fluctuating prices and agricultural credit is extended by a semi-public bank. Private investment is encouraged in agriculture and in recent years public investment has been increased.

The government has had to destroy sizable quantities of poor-quality tobacco. For 1971 it decided to make a payment of about $30 per dunum (one-tenth of a hectare) to all farmers who abstain from growing their authorized allotment.

Negotiations with the EC for a 5-year renewable agreement are currently dormant since some Lebanese officials favor it while others fear that at this time it would favor only the EC countries. Perhaps this negative view is the result of the $140 million trade deficit that Lebanon had with the EC countries in 1969.

In 1970, important trade agreements were made with Libya, Sudan, and the USSR. Under the new agreement with the USSR, Russia will import Lebanese fruit and industrial products for a minimum amount of $4 million.

Negotiations began in late 1970 for an agreement with Syria which will deal principally with transit problems, rail movements, and customs arrangements. This should improve trade relations and the movement of goods.

Since membership in the International Sugar Agreement has helped to stabilize domestic sugar prices, the government recently decided to renew its membership.

Denmark, in cooperation with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, has given an industrial milk and milk products plant to the Lebanese at Terbol. The cost of this project is $2.2 million, with Denmark providing the equipment and Lebanon the buildings.

Agricultural Trade

Lebanese exports are sold primarily to the neighboring Arab states of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Kuwait, and Jordan. There are also bilateral trade agreements with East European countries, but these do not significantly affect the trading picture as they are measures to promote the sale of apples and citrus fruit.

The USSR has been taking more fruit and the recently concluded agreement will increase trade between the two countries.

In 1969, Italy was the leading non-Arab country to import from Lebanon, purchasing about 5.4 percent of total Lebanese exports. The United Kingdom took about 4.2 percent and the United States 3.6 percent.

Lebanon is experiencing more and more competition from Cyprus and India in the form of lower prices and uniform quality produce. Israeli citrus is reaching markets earlier, while Lebanese apples are also facing competition from Israel, Turkey, Greece, Italy, France, and Romania whose prices range over one-third lower.

Recently improved relations with Syria open both market possibilities and an overland route to other Arab markets. Since the border has opened, many of Lebanon's agricultural exports have been moving in this direction.

Agricultural imports have remained at about the same level over several years. The most valuable items are wheat, rice, and feed grains. Livestock and meat products are sizable, followed by fruit and vegetables, and dairy products.

To supply domestic consumption needs for wheat an import requirement of about 290,000 tons has been estimated for this year.

Lebanon does not grow rice but requires about 20,000 tons. Rice imports are principally of the Japanese type purchased mainly from the United Arab Republic, Italy, Mainland China, and France. Small quantities of long-grain rice are imported from the United States and Asian countries.

The portion of Lebanon's feed grain requirements not met by domestic production is provided by imports of barley, sorghum, and corn. Because of a poor sorghum crop in Syria, the traditional source of this feed supply for Lebanon, imports of pulse feeds will be substituted. Lebanon has been importing between 70,000 and 85,000 tons of barley and about 75,000 tons of corn.

On June 11, 1970, Lebanon signed its first PL 480 sales agreement with the United States. This was for 75,000 tons of wheat, 30,000 tons of barley, 24,000 tons of corn, and 5,000 bales of cotton with a total value of $7.2 million.

In August 1970, grain silos were inaugurated at the port of Beirut and are now operating at full capacity of 105,000 tons. This new facility has made a significant contribution to the efficient receipt, movement, and storage of grain.

U.S. exports to Lebanon in 1970 totaled $63.7 million of which $16.7 million were agricultural. Leading agricultural items in a very long list were wheat valued at $6.5 million, wheat flour valued at $2.0 million, corn valued at $1.3 million, and soybean oilcake valued at $1.7 million. U.S. imports of Lebanese farm products amounted to $5.9 million, with tobacco valued at $2.1 million the outstanding item and wool at $1.5 million also important. (H. Charles Treakle)

SYRIA

Following a year of some revival in 1969, agriculture was hit in 1970 by inadequate rainfall. Over the past decade the output of major crops has fluctuated considerably, a record that can be easily traced to rainfall that is unreliable in timing, amount, and geographic distribution.

Agriculture is the primary occupation of about 60 percent of Syria's labor force. It contributes roughly a quarter of the net domestic product, and in 1969, accounted for about two-thirds of the country's exports.

In each of Syria's 5-year development plans the government has given special emphasis to agriculture. In the first plan, 20 percent of the development budget was spent on agriculture. In the second plan, besides allocations for agriculture, specific allocations were made for irrigation and land reclamation, plus funds for the Euphrates Dam, which although not specifically an agricultural project, is expected to double the amount of land under irrigation.

Prices which the government has been paying for wheat have been rising while those for barley have declined. The authorities wish to have more wheat replace barley. Cotton prices are kept stable. Cotton production, they seem to believe, will respond more to improvements in technology than to a price incentive.

Agricultural Production

Total 1970 agricultural production in Syria dropped about 10 percent from the previous year and reached the lowest level since 1961. The index of total farm production stands at 80 (1961-65 = 100) for 1970.

Inadequate rainfall following the planting season got cereals off to a poor start and resulted in declines in output in 1970. Wheat and barley both dropped below 1969 production and wheat, estimated at 575,000 tons, was only about half the output of good growing seasons. Sorghum, some of which Syria generally exports, was reported as a poor crop.

Pulse crops, used for both food and feed, produced at only a fair level in 1970, while vegetables, fruits, and tobacco were estimated at near-normal levels.

Cotton, Syria's leading agricultural export crop, produced 150,000 tons in 1970. Irrigated cotton did well while dryland cotton suffered to some extent from a dry period in late summer.

Increases of livestock and livestock products were some of the goals of the second five year plan which terminated in 1970. During the period of the plan these goals for livestock were not met although interest in the livestock sector was stepped up. The government continues to promote livestock production. Recently it established sheep farms. Two large ones are located at al-Manqurah and Hasya; each of these centers has an area of 200 square kilometers of mostly semi-desert land. These farms are to be similar to a successful farm in the al-Ghazib Valley, established 8 years ago. A third new farm is being set up at Hama. This farm will import Russian, Scottish, and Argentinian sheep to improve the local breeds.

Agricultural Policy

The agricultural sector is a very important part of the economy. Therefore, the government continues to try to strengthen it through its development budget and through special measures. A new measure was the establishment of a special Euphrates Dam Authority which has been formed to speed up work on the dam and its related power and irrigation systems. Work on the main Euphrates Dam near Tabqa began in 1968 and is expected to be completed in 1974. This first phase of the dam is being financed by a $150 million loan from the USSR. This phase is part of a power and irrigation complex that may take another 25 years to complete.

Syria has begun a new plan to grow Mexican wheat and has imported 5,000 tons of seed. Some of this seed, if not all, was to be planted in the fall of 1970. This should improve yields of irrigated wheat but is not expected to greatly improve dryland wheat production. This is not Syria's first use of new varieties, as some Mexican wheat was cultivated in the 1964/65 season and experimental work has been carried on since that time.

By legislative decree an organization is to be established for seed propagation. This organization will be legally independent, but tied to the government. An operating capital of some $6.5 million is to be provided from the general budget. The new organization will be responsible for the propagation and importation of seeds, nursery plants, and fruit trees in addition to the purchase and importation of machinery, equipment, and insecticides. Distribution will be made directly to farmers, through agricultural cooperative banks and experiment stations.

To upgrade agriculture the government is also subsidizing the use of fertilizer and supplying more extension help. It encourages the formation of cooperatives and makes agricultural credit available at preferential rates.

As of June 1970, it was reported that the agricultural sector had 1,325 cooperative farms in Syria working a total area of about 460,000 acres.

In August 1970, the capital of Syria's agricultural bank was increased by one-half and entirely subscribed by the government. This increased capitalization is intended to assist in promoting agricultural production. Now, in addition to short-term loans for crop financing, the bank makes loans up to 5 years for livestock and machinery, and up to 10 years for financing construction and irrigation projects.

Syria severed diplomatic relations with the United States in 1967; they have not been restored. Italy serves as protective power for the United States in Syria.

Foreign Trade

In 1969 Syria's exports totaled $206.8 million. Agricultural commodities accounted for a third. Raw cotton made up 38.6 percent of the agricultural total, livestock and livestock products 12.7 percent, fruit and vegetables 8.2 percent, barley 4.8 percent, and wool 1.9 percent. There were small amounts of other farm items exported which included onions and tobacco. Syria has concluded a preliminary agreement for the export of 4,000 tons of tobacco annually to the USSR.

Syria's main imports are raw materials and food items. Food imports accounted for about 13 percent of all imports, and by value, amounted to almost as much as Syria's food products exported in 1969.

Wheat imports for the 1970/71 consumption year began early in the fall of 1970. Contracts with Canada, Australia, France, and Italy were concluded by October. This was to guarantee enough wheat to cover the requirements of 600,000 tons for domestic consumption, about 150,000 tons for seed, and another 100,000 tons for reserve. Syria, usually an exporter of barley, also planned to import about 50,000 tons of this cereal.

The greatest part of Syria's trade is conducted with East European countries, but trade with other areas has expanded. Trade with the European Economic Community has recently increased and exports to other European countries and Arab neighbors have been substantially stepped up.

A large sector of the foreign trade activity is nationalized and trading agencies handled 43 percent of the imports and 52 percent of the exports in 1968 when 11 agencies were functioning. In 1969, one of the agencies was converted into four more specialized units. One of these imports agricultural items.

A deterioration of Syria's trade balance brought about an import ban in April 1970 which specified commodity quotas. In instances where the import quota had been met by April 1970, trade in that product was suspended. Suspensions included nuts, animal products, sugar products, chocolates, preserved fruit, and vegetables. The list included well over 300 items.

U.S. exports to Syria in 1970 totaled $11.1 million of which $1.5 million were agricultural. Largest of the agricultural items were tobacco valued at $1.3 million. U.S. imports of Syrian farm products were $1.8 million--hides and skins valued at 694,000, tobacco valued at $537,000, and wool valued at $410,000 were the big items. (H. Charles Treakle)

TURKEY

Turkey's agriculture improved only slightly in 1970. Cereal production decreased somewhat as did the production of cotton, tobacco, and citrus. An "on" year for olives saw a dramatic increase in total vegetable oil production. The share of agriculture in the net domestic product continued to decline. Per capita food production indices held steady. The lower wheat production has again necessitated imports, forecast currently at nearly 1 million tons. Wheat has been purchased from Canada and an agreement with the United States under the PL 480 program should bring about a half-million tons of wheat to the Turkish shores before the end of the fiscal year in June.

Industrial production continues to make vigorous progress. The gross national product for 1970 is estimated to have increased by about 5 percent.

Agricultural Production

Turkey's total agricultural output in 1970 increased about 2.5 percent from the level in 1969 and reached an index of 123 (1961-65 = 100).

Grains. Although the wheat harvest was relatively poor, it turned out better than expected earlier in the year. On the other hand, the crop was sufficiently short that substantial imports will still be necessary in 1971. In 1970, about 750,000 hectares (1.8 million acres) were planted to Mexican wheat and about the same has been planted for the coming crop of 1971. New varieties of Russian and Italian wheat are being introduced. These varieties are said to outyield Mexican wheat. They are planted on the Anatolian Plateau where the bulk of Turkey's wheat is grown. These new varieties do not require the heavy moisture needed by Mexican varieties. Turkish farmers were to have planted 1.2 million hectares (3 million acres) of these varieties on the plateau, but this goal was not met for 1971. Production of the other grain crops in Turkey totaled 600,000 tons below that harvested in 1969.

For the 1971 crop season, planting of wheat was completed on time and the crop so far looks very good. Unless extraordinary weather fluctuations occur in April and May, a good cereal crop can be expected.

Cotton. A sharp decrease in area but only a slight drop in production marked the 1970 cotton crop. A 35 percent cut in acreage in the Cukurova region, the main producing area, resulted in a 15 percent decrease in production for that area. Overall, Turkey's cotton acreage dropped 14 percent from 1969 while production decreased slightly more than 1 percent. In the Aegean region, acreage increased by almost 25 percent, primarily because heavy rains prevented farmers from planting some fields to Mexican wheat; most of that acreage went to cotton. Conversely in the Cukurova region, there was a shift from cotton into Mexican wheat, fruits, vegetables, and other field crops. Cotton area for 1971 is expected to be larger, primarily because cotton prices encouraged farmers to switch back from Mexican wheat.

Tobacco. Tobacco area was reduced by at least 15 percent in 1970 resulting in a crop of about 130,000 tons, down 10 percent from 1969. This sharp drop in area can be mainly attributed to the tobacco mononpoly's threat to leave bottom lands out of the price support program. Also, low prices paid for tobacco produced from lowlands discouraged producers.

Fats and Oils. Turkey continues to make good progress in production of fats and oils. Total vegetable oil production for 1970 is estimated to have increased by 32 percent over the previous year. The year 1970 was an "on" year for olives and production doubled to 700,000 tons, resulting in 120,000 tons of oil. Sunflowerseed production made dramatic increases over the decade of the 1960's. Production in 1960 was 123,000 tons, the current estimate for 1970 is for a crop of 380,000 tons and an oil production of 133,000 tons.

Most of the vegetable oil produced in Turkey is consumed domestically. In the 1969/70 marketing year, 2,900 tons were exported. This year, it is expected that at least 20,000 tons of olive oil alone will be exported.

Agricultural Policy

Substantial investments have been made in agriculture in recent years. Modern techniques, irrigation, use of fertilizer and machinery, and improved seed have all been used to increase productivity. On some crops, this has had a dramatic effect. Cotton production has increased, but on the whole, the agricultural sector of the economy has lagged behind the almost 7 percent average GNP growth over the last few years. The predicted 4.1 percent annual growth in agriculture has not been attained.

Since the middle of the 1960's the area under irrigation has more than doubled. This has increased the production of cotton, but more dramatically has increased the production of citrus and other fruits and vegetables. Turkey has a large export potential for citrus and vegetables, and while these exports are still modest, progress is being made to increase the marketing facilities to expedite exports to Europe.

In August 1970, Turkey devalued the lira from 9TL equaling $1.00 to 15TL equaling $1.00. Traditional Turkish exports were still being traded in early 1971 at 12 Turkish lira per dollar, not 15.

On July 22, 1970, Turkey and the European Economic Community decided that the preparatory stage of Turkey's association was over and a new agreement of association was reached. Under this agreement, all Turkish industrial products will enter the EC duty free with the exception of a few textile products for which there will be a progressive tariff reduction. Concessions will be granted on 90 percent of Turkey's agricultural exports.

Turkey's 5-year plan forecasts an increase of 7 percent in the gross national product in 1971. The agricultural sector is expected to contribute an increase of 4.4 percent over 1970. This would be 0.3 percent more than the planned target. To accomplish this high rate of increase, production of wheat will certainly have to meet with success.

Foreign Trade

In 1970, Turkish imports were slightly over an estimated $1 billion and exports $575 million, resulting in a substantial deficit. Agricultural exports were $440 million. The major components were the traditional industrial crops: cotton $131 million; tobacco, $103.5 million; filberts $100 million; and raisins $23 million. For 1971, this pattern is not expected to change. Predicted is an increase in cotton, tobacco, and raisin exports.

U.S. exports to Turkey in 1970 totaled $314.7 million of which $43.1 million were agricultural. Largest agricultural items were wheat valued at $34.2 million and nonfat dry milk valued at $4 million. U.S. imports of Turkish farm produce amounted to $68.3 million in 1970--tobacco valued at $56.6 million, filberts valued at $3.6 million, and pistachios valued at $3.1 million were the largest items. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

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Table 1.--West Asia and Africa: Indices of agricultural production, total and per capita, by country, 1966-70

(1961-65 = 100)

Region and country	Total					Per capita				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970[1]	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970[1]
West Asia:										
Cyprus	114	156	135	152	130	111	150	128	142	120
Iran	110	122	133	128	131	101	109	115	107	107
Iraq	104	107	123	122	112	94	93	103	99	88
Israel	111	129	133	134	139	100	115	115	113	114
Jordan	77	128	901	112	73	70	112	77	93	59
Lebanon	111	142	122	109	108	103	129	108	94	91
Syria	85	100	95	89	80	78	90	83	75	66
Turkey	115	121	122	120	123	107	110	108	103	103
Total West Asia	111	120	124	122	122	102	108	108	103	101
Africa:										
Algeria	73	91	108	94	103	67	81	93	79	84
Angola	108	110	108	114	113	104	104	101	105	103
Burundi	112	115	115	119	123	105	106	104	106	107
Cameroon	112	114	117	121	123	105	104	105	106	106
Congo (Kinshasa)	97	102	108	111	115	91	93	96	97	98
Dahomey	105	106	110	114	120	99	98	100	101	104
Ethiopia	104	110	112	114	117	98	102	101	101	101
Ghana	108	111	104	108	109	100	100	91	92	90
Guinea	97	104	112	118	125	89	92	97	99	102
Ivory Coast	105	126	120	137	132	97	113	105	117	109
Kenya	115	116	122	123	129	104	102	103	101	102
Liberia	109	117	115	121	128	103	109	105	108	113
Libya	114	132	154	141	123	102	114	128	113	95
Malagasy Republic	111	114	115	120	125	104	104	103	105	107
Malawi	127	131	113	122	134	118	119	100	105	113
Mali	102	106	101	116	109	95	97	90	101	93
Morocco	94	109	151	123	132	86	96	129	102	106
Niger	102	119	93	122	108	94	107	81	103	89
Nigeria	109	101	101	108	103	100	90	88	91	85
Rhodesia	108	100	78	95	87	99	88	67	79	70
Rwanda	109	134	133	140	144	100	119	114	117	117
Senegal	94	116	91	102	77	87	105	80	88	65
Sierra Leone	100	103	107	104	109	94	95	97	92	95
South Africa, Rep. of	104	131	113	115	121	97	119	100	100	103
Sudan	106	119	110	120	119	98	106	96	101	98
Tanzania	118	112	114	115	121	110	102	101	99	101
Togo	104	113	118	119	122	97	103	104	103	103
Tunisia	86	88	98	87	111	80	80	87	76	94
Uganda	114	111	123	125	127	106	101	109	108	107
United Arab Republic	102	99	104	112	109	95	89	92	96	91
Upper Volta	92	100	102	106	101	88	94	94	96	90
Zambia	125	141	114	121	100	114	125	98	101	81
Total Africa	104	110	110	112	113	97	99	97	96	94

[1] Based on preliminary data.

Table 2.--West Asia and Africa: Indices of food production, total and per capita, by country, 1966-70

(1961-65 = 100)

Region and country	Total					Per capita				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970[1/]	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970[1/]
West Asia:										
Cyprus	115	158	136	154	131	112	152	129	144	121
Iran	110	123	133	128	132	101	109	115	107	108
Iraq	104	107	123	121	112	94	93	103	98	88
Israel	109	126	130	129	134	98	112	112	109	110
Jordan	77	128	90	112	73	70	112	77	93	50
Lebanon	108	144	118	104	102	100	131	105	90	86
Syria	78	109	90	82	69	72	98	78	69	57
Turkey	114	119	120	119	123	106	108	106	103	103
Total West Asia	110	120	123	121	122	101	108	107	103	101
Africa:										
Algeria	72	91	109	94	103	66	81	94	79	84
Angola	105	107	109	112	113	101	101	102	103	103
Burundi	114	115	116	121	124	107	106	105	107	108
Cameroon	111	112	116	118	121	104	102	104	104	104
Congo (Kinshasa)	99	104	109	111	115	92	95	97	97	98
Dahomey	105	106	110	114	119	99	98	100	101	103
Ethiopia	103	109	111	114	116	97	101	100	101	100
Ghana	108	111	104	108	109	100	100	91	92	90
Guinea	100	105	111	117	123	91	93	96	98	100
Ivory Coast	116	121	123	134	134	107	109	108	114	111
Kenya	111	122	124	120	126	101	107	105	98	100
Liberia	100	102	102	102	103	94	95	93	91	91
Libya	113	131	154	141	122	101	113	128	113	95
Malagasy Republic	112	113	117	124	129	105	103	105	109	111
Malawi	133	161	122	156	131	124	146	108	135	110
Mali	100	103	94	109	100	94	94	84	95	85
Morocco	94	109	153	124	134	86	96	131	103	108
Niger	102	119	93	122	107	94	107	81	103	88
Nigeria	108	101	101	107	104	99	90	88	91	86
Rhodesia	106	104	84	113	97	97	92	72	94	78
Rwanda	109	134	133	140	144	100	119	114	117	117
Senegal	94	116	90	101	75	87	105	80	87	63
Sierra Leone	101	103	108	105	110	95	95	98	93	95
South Africa, Rep. of	105	136	112	115	122	98	124	100	100	103
Sudan	100	117	98	113	112	92	105	85	95	92
Tanzania	113	112	114	116	119	105	102	101	100	100
Togo	110	115	117	119	123	102	104	104	103	104
Tunisia	85	88	97	86	111	79	80	87	75	94
Uganda	114	115	119	121	123	106	104	105	104	103
United Arab Republic	103	99	107	109	110	95	89	94	94	92
Upper Volta	91	99	99	102	98	87	93	91	93	87
Zambia	146	186	133	148	115	134	165	114	123	93
Total Africa	104	110	109	112	113	97	99	96	96	94

[1/] Based on preliminary data.

Table 3.--West Asia: Production of principal agricultural products, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1967-70

Country and year 1/	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Rice, paddy	Dry peas and beans	Grapes	Citrus fruit	Dates	Cotton	Cotton-seed	Tobacco	Sugar-beets	Milk	Wool	Meat
	1,000 metric tons														
Cyprus:															
Average:															
1957-59	69	62	--	--	5	86	53	--	--	1	1	--	n.a.	--	n.a.
1961-65	62	71	--	--	3	104	91	--	--	1	1	--	28	--	10
1967	97	87	--	--	3	168	147	--	--	1	1	--	51	--	20
1968	60	50	--	--	3	175	169	--	---	--	1	--	52	--	18
1969	85	105	--	--	3	182	161	--	--	--	1	--	53	--	26
1970	49	50	--	--	3	163	215	--	--	--	1	--	53	--	27
Iran															
Average:															
1957-59	2,831	983	20	477	29	259	2/45	282	71	157	12	719	1,592	20	157
1961-65	2,801	980	18	766	35	257	2/41	302	117	258	16	1,058	1,554	18	193
1967	4,000	1,020	30	954	63	260	2/48	280	115	260	22	2,830	1,900	19	226
1968	4,400	1,270	35	1,000	63	270	2/50	280	160	352	20	3,400	1,900	19	240
1969	3,900	1,200	38	1,046	63	260	2/52	290	155	331	23	3,600	1,800	22	252
1970	3,800	1,200	38	1,138	63	270	2/54	300	120	264	20	3,700	1,900	20	265
Iraq															
Average:															
1957-59	814	994	4	287	13	45	n.a.	301	11	25	7	n.a.	1,187	10	89
1961-65	780	898	4	141	7	n.a.	n.a.	312	8	17	9	n.a.	1,245	12	104
1967	860	855	5	308	14	n.a.	n.a.	250	12	22	13	25	1,275	12	100
1968	1,371	931	6	325	7	n.a.	n.a.	330	13	25	14	26	1,275	13	110
1969	1,189	1,250	6	284	11	n.a.	n.a.	260	11	22	16	27	1,300	13	110
1970	1,112	700	5	250	9	n.a.	n.a.	286	10	20	14	28	1,300	13	110
Israel															
Average:															
1957-59	73	64	27	--	5	50	3/528	--	5	11	1	90	229	--	45
1961-65	90	63	8	--	3	71	3/759	--	17	26	1	263	376	--	86
1967	222	56	3	--	11	82	3/1,089	--	29	48	2	289	429	--	105
1968	175	25	3	--	10	72	3/1,259	--	33	53	2	248	443	--	114
1969	156	21	3	--	10	80	3/1,145	--	39	61	2	215	456	--	121
1970	126	13	3	--	10	62	3/1,222	--	40	64	2	237	488	--	130

Jordan															
Average:															
1957-59	130	41	1	--	5	48	4	1	--	--	--	--	45	3	12
1961-65	180	63	1	--	2	75	31	1	--	--	1	--	48	3	12
1967	226	80	1	--	6	28	49	1	--	--	2	--	47	3	11
1968	173	55	2	--	2	25	50	--	--	--	2	--	47	3	11
1969	190	55	2	--	3	40	63	--	--	--	2	--	48	2	12
1970	70	25	1	--	2	36	54	--	--	--	1	--	47	2	11
Lebanon															
Average:															
1957-59	38	6	4	--	3	40	96	--	--	--	4	5	4/63	1	21
1961-65	45	9	2	--	5	35	147	--	--	--	5	45	82	2	33
1967	70	12	2	--	3	37	184	--	--	--	6	125	109	2	33
1968	45	5	1	--	3	35	190	--	--	--	7	120	113	2	30
1969	33	12	1	--	3	34	190	--	--	--	7	100	118	2	35
1970	50	10	1	--	3	32	190	--	--	--	7	120	118	2	35
Syria															
Average:															
1957-59	677	350	13	2	2	177	3	--	100	226	7	62	305	7	97
1961-65	843	551	11	1	2	233	5	--	157	349	8	112	210	10	86
1967	1,049	590	9	1	2	214	8	--	120	209	6	150	230	14	105
1968	600	512	9	1	3	215	8	--	154	250	9	175	230	14	100
1969	600	350	9	1	1	230	8	--	149	238	12	200	230	14	100
1970	575	235	8	1	2	215	8	--	150	244	10	195	230	14	100
Turkey															
Average:															
1957-59	6,486	3,110	883	164	137	2,452	223	--	170	304	121	2,651	3,664	40	361
1961-65	7,050	3,220	921	160	136	2,744	352	--	273	448	130	3,403	3,938	43	443
1967	9,000	3,800	1,080	200	142	3,128	541	--	396	634	183	5,253	4,426	46	455
1968	8,400	3,500	1,000	173	137	2,900	672	--	435	698	162	4,716	4,451	48	469
1969	8,300	3,700	1,000	203	138	3,315	596	--	400	670	144	3,356	4,356	47	517
1970	8,000	3,500	1,000	206	135	3,312	630	--	395	660	130	4,000	4,518	47	533
Total															
Average:															
1957-59	11,118	5,610	952	930	199	3,157	952	584	357	724	153	3,527	7,085	81	782
1961-65	11,851	5,855	965	1,068	193	3,519	1,426	615	592	1,099	171	4,881	7,479	88	967
1967	15,524	6,500	1,130	1,463	244	3,917	2,066	531	672	1,174	235	8,672	8,467	96	1,055
1968	15,224	6,348	1,056	1,499	228	3,692	2,398	610	795	1,378	217	8,685	8,511	99	1,092
1969	14,453	6,693	1,159	1,534	232	4,141	2,215	550	754	1,322	207	7,498	8,361	100	1,173
1970	13,782	5,733	1,056	1,595	227	4,090	2,373	586	715	1,252	185	8,280	8,654	98	1,211

1/ Data for 1970 are preliminary. 2/ Oranges and tangerines only. 3/ Oranges, lemons, and grapefruit. 4/ 1959 only.
-- = None or negligible.

Table 4.--West Asia: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, average 1958-60, annual 1965-68

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Other grain	Fruits 1/	Nuts	Fresh vegetables	Sugar	Tobacco	Cotton	Eggs	Wool	Hides and skins	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	Million dollars													
Cyprus														
Average:														
1958-60	--	--	5.3	1.4	3.4	--	.2	--	--	.3	.4	7.7	18.7	46.3
1965	--	5.2	14.1	.7	6.7	.1	.6	--	--	.4	.8	9.6	38.2	68.9
1966	--	1.2	13.7	.6	11.4	--	.6	--	--	--	1.1	8.3	36.9	77.5
1967	--	.2	19.5	.3	15.3	.1	.7	--	--	.2	.6	10.8	47.7	76.4
1968	.5	.3	19.2	1.9	15.9	.1	--	--	--	.4	.5	9.3	48.1	88.7
Iran 2/														
Average:														
1958-60	--	.3	10.9	6.6	1.0	--	--	24.0	--	6.4	6.0	13.3	68.5	771.1
1965	--	.8	12.6	9.4	2.2	--	--	49.6	--	.9	10.0	15.0	100.5	1,301.1
1966	--	.3	11.4	7.9	1.2	--	--	30.8	--	1.5	14.2	13.6	80.9	1,365.6
1967	5.8	1.6	14.1	6.6	1.4	--	.6	36.9	--	1.7	11.8	17.6	98.1	1,599.8
1968	11.1	--	18.7	13.4	1.1	--	.3	41.7	--	1.5	13.4	20.4	121.6	1,773.7
Iraq														
Average:														
1958-60	--	5.5	10.0	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	2.4	1.3	4.9	27.0	609.0
1965	.3	6.4	3/16.0	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	4.8	3.6	n.a.	4/33.3	882.3
1966	2.1	n.a.	3/18.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.5	n.a.	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	4/28.3	934.1
1967	--	n.a.	3/18.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.7	n.a.	3.7	n.a.	n.a.	4/24.3	835.2
1968	.1	2.1	3/18.0	.7	.6	--	--	2.5	--	3.5	4.1	5.0	36.6	1,043.3
Israel 5/														
Average:														
1958-60	--	.8	46.2	1.8	.2	--	--	--	7.3	--	--	11.0	67.3	180.3
1965	--	.4	92.6	1.3	2.3	--	--	2.1	4.7	.6	--	15.4	119.4	429.1
1966	--	.2	86.9	--	2.4	.4	--	4.7	1.9	.5	--	20.7	117.7	503.3
1967	.2	--	112.4	--	.6	.7	--	6.5	5.6	.3	--	23.2	149.5	554.9
1968	--	--	116.6	--	3.4	.7	--	5.2	2.9	.9	--	30.0	159.7	640.2
Jordan														
Average:														
1958-60	--	.4	1.2	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	.2	.6	5.1	9.1
1965	.3	.2	3.0	--	6.0	.1	--	--	--	--	.5	.6	10.7	21.7
1966	.2	--	2.3	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	.6	3.7	12.1	24.5
1967	.3	--	2.7	--	8.5	.2	--	--	--	--	.4	1.9	14.0	28.0
1968	.5	--	2.4	.2	8.6	.1	--	--	--	--	.5	4.1	16.4	34.1

Lebanon														
Average:														
1958-60	--	.3	10.7	--	2.6	--	.5	.6	--	1.5	1.0	2.9	20.1	49.9
1965	--	.6	14.3	1.1	2.2	--	2.3	1.1	3.2	2.3	2.4	17.0	46.5	106.9
1966	--	1.0	19.2	.3	7.6	.5	1.5	.8	5.0	2.9	3.9	7.1	49.8	123.0
1967	--	1.0	22.4	--	9.0	--	3.9	--	6.2	4.8	3.1	9.7	60.1	184.0
1968	--	--	22.5	2.4	3.3	.4	1.6	.2	7.7	3.5	2.9	17.1	61.6	208.0
Syria														
Average:														
1958-60	4.2	1.7	.4	--	.4	--	.6	57.0	.7	9.1	2.5	17.8	94.4	126.8
1965	1.7	13.8	1.8	--	1.8	.2	--	74.0	.2	7.1	1.5	43.1	145.2	167.4
1966	.1	1.4	1.7	--	5.5	.3	.6	89.6	.3	7.1	2.3	42.6	151.5	172.0
1967	--	1.9	8.0	--	7.5	--	1.2	66.9	--	5.5	n.a.	n.a.	4/91.0	153.7
1968	.3	5.4	6.8	--	6.9	--	2.1	66.1	--	4.1	n.a.	n.a.	4/91.7	169.3
Turkey														
Average:														
1958-60	--	16.0	25.8	40.6	--	6.7	80.4	40.9	.2	4.0	4.7	38.8	258.1	307.0
1965	--	4.1	34.7	68.7	1.0	8.2	88.5	98.3	--	3.4	6.9	83.1	396.9	461.5
1966	--	2.5	35.7	60.9	.7	6.9	107.6	128.5	--	1.7	7.6	63.1	415.2	490.5
1967	--	1.6	40.1	91.0	2.7	6.2	118.0	128.5	--	8.9	5.4	64.3	466.7	522.3
1968	.2	1.1	40.5	83.5	2.3	2.3	94.8	136.1	--	8.9	5.7	58.1	433.5	496.8
Total														
Average:														
1958-60	4.2	25.0	110.5	50.4	10.3	6.7	81.7	125.4	8.2	23.7	16.1	97.0	559.2	2,099.5
1965	2.3	31.5	189.1	81.2	22.2	8.6	91.4	227.3	8.1	19.5	25.7	183.8	890.7	3,438.9
1966	2.4	6.6	189.0	69.7	34.1	8.1	110.3	257.9	7.2	18.3	29.7	6/159.1	6/892.4	3,690.5
1967	6.3	6.3	238.1	97.9	45.0	7.2	124.6	239.5	11.8	25.1	21.3	6/127.5	6/951.4	3,954.3
1968	12.7	8.9	244.7	102.1	42.1	3.6	98.8	251.8	10.6	22.8	27.1	6/144.0	6/969.2	4,454.1

1/ Fresh and dried.
2/ Years beginning March 21.
3/ Dates only.
4/ Includes only the commodities listed.
5/ Years ending September 30.
6/ Incomplete; see footnote 4.

n.a. = Not available.
-- = None or negligible.

Table 5.--West Asia: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, average 1958-60, annual 1965-68

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Other grains & preps.	Fruits and nuts	Sugar	Tea	Oil-seeds	Fats and oils	Meat	Dairy products & eggs	Wool and hair	Hides and skins	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Total imports
	Million dollars													
Cyprus														
Average:														
1958-60	2.8	.5	--	1.4	--	--	2.3	3.2	2.5	--	--	6.6	19.3	109.7
1965	1.4	2.8	.3	1.8	.1	.3	2.8	4.2	3.1	--	.1	8.6	25.5	143.8
1966	1.0	3.2	.6	1.5	.1	.4	3.2	5.5	7.9	--	--	3.6	27.0	154.4
1967	1.9	4.1	2.3	1.5	.1	.3	3.2	3.6	3.3	--	--	7.4	27.7	165.7
1968	.9	2.7	.5	1.3	--	.3	3.8	3.9	3.0	--	--	9.1	25.5	170.3
Iran 1/														
Average:														
1958-60	9.4	.3	.7	30.5	17.5	.1	6.0	--	1.9	.3	.9	6.2	73.8	561.3
1965	14.3	6.9	1.2	27.1	17.0	.2	26.5	1.2	6.8	8.2	1.6	10.3	121.3	878.6
1966	16.0	2.4	.5	17.8	11.2	.2	28.5	.3	.6	9.9	2.0	22.4	111.8	972.1
1967	4.6	2.5	--	12.9	8.9	.3	26.7	--	6.9	12.6	2.5	33.1	111.0	1,194.0
1968	37.2	7.8	.7	6.4	10.6	1.1	24.9	.9	8.2	5.1	3.6	24.9	131.4	1,492.1
Iraq														
Average:														
1958-60	11.1	.9	3.7	21.1	19.4	.7	4.8	--	1.6	--	--	7.9	71.2	340.8
1965	6.4	--	n.a.	40.3	12.9	2.3	16.0	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	2/77.9	450.8
1966	3.6	--	4.6	14.8	30.8	1.2	9.2	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	2/64.2	492.8
1967	15.7	--	6.0	21.6	12.3	1.1	12.0	n.a	n.a	--	n.a	n.a	2/68.7	423.4
1968	14.9	1.2	5.0	17.5	17.1	1.4	11.5	.4	8.6	4.1	1.3	36.8	104.9	404.6
Israel 3/														
Average:														
1958-60	20.7	20.8	.2	6.5	2.5	15.6	2.6	1.7	5.1	.9	3.4	19.7	99.7	457.4
1965	14.0	29.7	2.0	7.7	1.6	29.1	8.9	18.4	5.7	6.3	4.0	35.1	162.5	835.4
1966	22.2	41.6	2.7	5.3	1.5	33.7	6.8	27.9	2.1	6.3	2.2	28.2	180.5	832.6
1967	8.4	43.8	1.8	5.8	1.8	32.6	6.9	15.9	2.1	6.1	3.2	28.2	156.6	768.5
1968	22.8	42.1	1.5	6.2	2.1	30.3	6.8	16.2	3.5	8.1	3.5	33.9	177.0	1,081.0
Jordan														
Average:														
1958-60	7.5	3.3	2.3	3.7	1.3	--	2.2	--	.5	--	--	9.4	30.2	106.6
1965	6.4	5.1	5.6	5.7	2.2	1.4	3.1	.7	2.6	--	.5	10.1	43.4	156.9
1966	12.0	8.2	4.8	5.5	2.4	1.5	3.4	.8	3.0	--	.6	14.0	56.2	191.0
1967	6.7	3.8	4.5	4.4	2.0	1.2	1.8	.9	3.4	--	.4	14.2	43.3	154.1
1968	9.4	3.4	3.7	5.2	2.6	1.0	1.1	2.4	4.0	--	.3	13.5	46.6	161.0

Lebanon														
Average: 1958-60	9.8	2.8	.4	1.5	--	--	.2	--	3.8	1.5	1.9	19.8	41.7	221.1
1965	25.0	13.0	6.4	7.8	1.1	8.5	1.3	1.7	10.9	3.2	5.3	67.8	152.0	591.3
1966	18.1	11.7	5.8	4.6	1.7	6.8	1.9	3.5	11.4	5.0	8.9	84.2	163.6	689.7
1967	18.6	13.0	5.5	2.4	1.5	6.9	.7	3.7	11.7	4.4	7.7	68.8	144.9	572.7
1968	17.2	10.1	5.4	2.2	1.8	7.3	2.2	3.0	12.4	3.7	8.8	66.8	140.9	646.2
Syria														
Average: 1958-60	8.4	2.5	6.9	5.9	2.8	1.4	1.4	--	1.0	4.6	.5	9.4	44.8	246.5
1965	4.7	4.4	9.5	7.5	3.4	.9	1.2	.9	2.9	1.6	1.3	9.3	47.6	211.2
1966	20.5	6.3	8.9	4.8	4.8	1.3	.8	.2	3.8	.8	2.2	12.2	66.6	286.7
1967	10.2	6.4	10.0	5.1	3.2	0.5	0.4	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	2/35.8	262.4
1968	18.8	7.0	10.9	3.4	3.1	0.2	0.7	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	2/44.1	313.9
Turkey														
Average: 1958-60	3.9	.7	--	--	5.9	--	20.5	.4	.7	10.3	2.5	1.2	46.1	417.4
1965	26.2	1.0	--	--	--	.1	4.1	--	--	13.8	3.3	2.5	51.0	577.0
1966	17.4	1.6	--	--	--	1.2	5.7	--	--	12.9	5.0	14.5	58.3	724.6
1967	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	11.2	5.4	15.8	36.6	690.8
1968	--	--	--	--	--	.1	1.5	--	--	9.8	2.6	13.8	27.8	770.4
Total														
Average 1958-60	73.6	31.8	14.2	70.6	49.4	17.8	40.0	5.3	17.1	17.6	9.2	80.2	426.8	2,460.8
1965	98.4	62.9	25.0	97.9	38.3	42.8	63.9	27.1	32.0	33.1	16.1	4/143.7	4/681.2	3,845.0
1966	110.8	75.0	27.9	54.3	52.5	46.3	59.5	38.2	25.0	34.9	20.9	4/182.9	4/728.2	4,343.9
1967	68.1	67.2	30.1	48.6	26.6	42.9	53.9	24.1	27.4	34.3	19.2	4/182.2	4/624.6	4,231.6
1968	121.2	67.3	27.7	38.8	34.2	41.7	52.5	26.8	39.7	30.8	20.1	4/167.4	4/668.2	5,039.5

1/ Years beginning March 21.
2/ Includes only the commodities listed.
3/ Years ending September 30.
4/ Incomplete; see footnote 2.

n.a. = Not available.
-- = None or negligible.

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports to West Asia, by country, 1968 and 1969

Country and year		Live animals	Meat and meat prep.	Dairy products and eggs	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice	Other grains and prep.	Edible nuts	Fruit and vegetables	Sugar, honey, and prep.	Coffee tea, cocoa & spices	Animal feed	Margarine and shortening	Non-distilled beverages
	SITC	001	01	02	041	046	042	043 045 047 048	051.7	05	06	07	08	091	111-112
		1,000 dollars													
Arabian Pen. States n.e.c.	1968	--	159	6	--	325	1,084	76	6	193	55	42	--	12	6
	1969	--	83	28	--	233	207	50	10	223	26	62	1	23	7
Bahrain	1968	1	45	12	--	467	576	37	3	229	60	21	18	6	11
	1969	--	58	8	--	469	81	21	6	218	--	27	27	1	12
Cyprus	1968	8	4	34	863	56	39	424	2	64	28	7	32	1	--
	1969	30	7	114	823	170	37	395	--	37	6	12	32	5	--
Gaza Strip	1968	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1969	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iran	1968	45	77	38	1	96	4,605	609	4	69	210	92	557	6	11
	1969	110	118	227	--	24	6	254	2	75	49	19	604	2	4
Iraq	1968	--	6	117	--	--	--	118	--	2	78	--	2	--	--
	1969	4	--	145	--	--	--	43	--	10	59	23	--	--	--
Israel	1968	18	988	343	23,442	4,577	2,479	22,329	6	442	21	84	67	--	3
	1969	51	988	472	16,067	5,037	2,660	25,124	6	811	48	51	64	231	1
Jordan	1968	4	--	237	1,850	1,794	103	56	1	20	48	54	2	6	--
	1969	5	1	310	924	4,067	138	496	1	37	54	17	47	6	--
Kuwait	1968	2	284	2	--	13	3,444	394	79	809	140	60	187	44	--
	1969	--	242	23	--	--	635	168	28	656	158	37	313	47	--
Lebanon	1968	68	146	98	4,310	4,090	199	1,757	11	272	78	46	2,073	176	9
	1969	77	31	310	3,830	877	178	1,134	5	312	35	54	1,161	127	17
Saudi Arabia	1968	--	671	166	206	6,294	13,500	388	54	1,057	202	199	216	114	185
	1969	--	337	145	56	5,963	14,850	173	68	697	72	176	102	113	280
Yemen (Aden)	1968	--	1	20	--	11	2,143	17	--	9	7	5	2	--	--
	1969	--	--	12	--	6	1,793	5	--	5	3	--	5	--	--
Syria	1968	4	--	76	--	--	--	21	--	3	5	--	7	--	--
	1969	8	--	10	--	1	--	70	--	22	--	1	--	1	--
Turkey	1968	15	24	6,621	575	1,066	--	34	--	45	--	1	7	1,141	--
	1969	9	20	8,937	24,243	1,046	--	310	--	--	1	4	--	1,866	--
Total	1968	165	2,405	7,805	31,247	18,789	28,172	26,260	166	3,214	932	611	3,170	1,506	225
	1969	294	1,885	10,741	45,943	17,895	20,585	28,243	126	3,103	511	483	2,356	2,422	321

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports to West Asia, by country, 1968 and 1969--Continued

Country and year		Tobacco unmfd.	Hides and skins	Oilseeds and nuts	Rubber	Wool and hair	Cotton & other veg. fibers	Animal oils and fats	Vegetable oils and fats	Animal & veg. oils & fats processed	Essential oils	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	SITC	121	211	22	231.1	262	263-265	41	421-422	431	551			
		1,000 dollars												
Arabian Pen. States n.e.c.	1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	308	2,278	65,118
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	2	--	307	1,268	38,735
Bahrain	1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	307	1,797	12,085
	1969	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	6	--	--	359	1,299	10,673
Cyprus	1968	489	16	--	--	--	--	--	11	6	74	691	2,849	6,962
	1969	386	1	--	--	--	--	--	51	--	53	166	2,325	5,185
Gaza Strip	1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	65	104
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4
Iran	1968	--	--	64	129	--	--	2,830	1,924	35	9	1,441	12,852	278,469
	1969	--	14	--	160	--	--	2,125	5,528	7	11	3,276	12,615	350,824
Iraq	1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	323	--	--	--	626	1,272	15,018
	1969	546	--	--	--	--	--	233	--	1	--	743	1,807	14,831
Israel	1968	1,532	724	27,211	--	--	596	--	3,966	4	34	2,949	91,815	255,004
	1969	1,218	1,029	24,205	1	1	1	1	3,925	17	49	1,684	83,742	427,077
Jordan	1968	1,073	80	--	--	--	--	--	389	--	--	277	5,994	24,026
	1969	1,224	--	--	--	--	--	27	651	--	--	299	8,304	69,997
Kuwait	1968	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	121	5	--	1,461	7,057	90,992
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	88	1	--	1,210	3,612	75,560
Lebanon	1968	230	68	--	77	--	62	6	723	6	29	1,409	15,943	82,849
	1969	580	3	--	93	--	16	4	372	2	60	1,499	10,777	89,355
Saudi Arabia	1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	330	--	30	2,223	25,842	186,011
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	510	2	53	2,761	26,358	153,637
Yemen (Aden)	1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	173	2,388	3,052
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	77	1,906	2,503
Syria	1968	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	140	268	5,645
	1969	327	44	--	--	--	--	--	--			82	566	11,765
Turkey	1968	--	874	14	336	--	--	1,001	182	--	6	230	12,172	264,693
	1969	--	1,022	159	305	1	--	4,872	223	6	3	293	43,320	298,334
Total	1968	3,324	1,762	27,289	542	--	682	4,167	7,649	63	182	12,265	182,592	1,290,028
	1969	4,281	2,113	24,364	559	8	17	7,268	11,360	38	229	12,756	197,901	1,548,480

Table 7.--U. S. agricultural imports from West Asia, by country, 1968 and 1969

Country and year		Fruit	Nuts	Tobacco	Wool and hair	Hides and skins	Sausage casings	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total imports
	SITC:	051 052-053	051.7	021	262-262.5	211	291.93			
		-1,000 dollars-								
Arabian Peninsula States, n.e.c.	1968:	15	--	--	91	17	--	371	494	29,628
	1969:	--	--	--	41	--	--	124	165	34,241
Bahrain	1968:	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	26	10,393
	1969:	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	22	8,549
Cyprus	1968:	2	--	305	403	--	--	88	798	1,192
	1969:	1	--	186	81	--	--	78	346	788
Gaza Strip	1968:	--	--	--	2	--	--	11	13	187
	1969:	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	199
Iran	1968:	560	4,132	4	2,828	13,448	4	1,516	22,492	83,386
	1969:	855	12,552	--	1,749	11,756	27	1,605	28,544	86,667
Iraq	1968:	2,169	--	--	244	116	--	731	3,260	3,510
	1969:	1,536	--	11	307	74	6	286	2,220	2,994
Israel	1968:	2,470	--	--	4	33	--	2,847	5,354	115,968
	1969:	1,750	--	--	37	24	--	2,305	4,116	128,005
Jordan	1968:	--	4	--	--	1	--	--	5	151
	1969:	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Kuwait	1968:	--	--	--	--	39	--	--	39	39,621
	1969:	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,396
Lebanon	1968:	6	12	1,848	1,189	2,970	797	79	6,901	11,034
	1969:	8	--	1,897	1,326	1,873	277	67	5,448	8,707
Saudi Arabia	1968:	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	10	57,619
	1969:	--	--	--	5	--	--	31	36	40,548
Syria	1968:	32	--	184	979	862	--	102	2,159	2,944
	1969:	11	--	139	595	605	--	42	1,392	2,013
Turkey	1968:	718	8,491	62,679	113	1,655	16	3,424	77,096	85,323
	1969:	847	7,426	59,115	18	1,767	15	3,176	72,364	81,310
Yemen (Aden)	1968:	--	--	--	--	11	--	215	226	328
	1969:	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	7	84
Total	1968:	5,972	12,639	65,020	5,853	19,152	817	9,420	118,873	441,284
	1969:	5,008	19,978	61,348	4,159	16,099	325	7,743	114,660	423,551

Table 8.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1967-70

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 1/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Tobacco	Coffee 2/	Cocoa beans 2/	Cotton
	1,000 metric tons														
Algeria															
Average:															
1957-59	1,198	8	--	7	--	249	345	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--
1961-65	1,246	6	--	6	--	226	413	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--
1967	1,266	4	--	5	--	204	426	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--
1968	1,534	7	--	6	--	272	487	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--
1969	1,239	6	--	6	--	130	455	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--
1970	1,500	7	--	7	--	200	465	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--
Angola															
Average:															
1957-59	11	445	67	28	1,208	114	52	192	58	32	17	2	91	--	8
1961-65	17	408	69	27	1,309	144	71	195	66	30	12	4	176	--	5
1967	21	380	70	33	1,525	176	78	213	67	32	22	6	204	--	9
1968	19	407	75	33	1,545	172	80	213	68	32	30	5	186	--	15
1969	14	420	77	33	1,590	179	81	220	69	35	40	4	198	--	20
1970	20	415	78	34	1,600	181	82	225	70	35	40	5	198	--	20
Burundi															
Average:															
1957-59	5	107	83	3	1,137	722	--	954	--	2	5	--	19	--	2
1961-65	6	98	118	3	854	687	--	1,141	--	2	5	--	15	--	3
1967	8	116	142	4	932	852	--	1,310	--	6	8	--	19	--	3
1968	10	120	146	5	930	857	--	1,325	--	7	7	--	17	--	3
1969	9	120	165	4	935	860	--	1,350	--	5	6	--	15	--	3
1970	9	125	170	4	950	867	--	1,400	--	5	6	--	20	--	3
Cameroon															
Average:															
1957-59	--	168	351	11	759	837	--	660	--	68	15	2	32	63	7
1961-65	--	223	371	11	798	873	--	684	--	119	31	2	54	81	15
1967	--	275	500	13	847	930	--	650	--	126	35	4	66	92	17
1968	--	280	500	14	855	955	--	650	--	125	40	4	66	104	22
1969	--	250	510	14	870	975	--	665	--	130	49	4	72	107	24
1970	--	255	520	14	890	995	--	680	--	135	40	4	72	100	20

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Table 8.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1967-70--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 1/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Tobacco	Coffee 2/	Cocoa beans 2/	Cotton
	1,000 metric tons														
Congo (Kinshasa)															
Average:															
1957-59	3	328	54	172	7,522	331	--	1,687	26	173	101	--	53	5	50
1961-65	2	240	43	63	6,760	300	--	1,380	35	120	29	--	60	5	14
1967	2	250	45	80	7,000	326	--	1,550	45	113	22	--	60	4	8
1968	3	255	47	100	7,200	338	--	1,600	45	115	28	--	60	6	12
1969	3	270	50	130	7,250	343	--	1,650	43	110	36	--	66	5	18
1970	3	285	55	140	7,400	368	--	1,700	45	120	40	--	72	6	20
Dahomey															
Average:															
1957-59	--	180	69	2	813	451	--	--	--	25	3	1	1	--	1
1961-65	--	219	67	1	1,108	559	--	--	--	27	3	1	1	--	1
1967	--	250	78	2	1,120	604	--	--	--	27	8	1	1	--	4
1968	--	260	80	2	1,142	616	--	--	--	20	8	1	1	--	4
1969	--	260	82	2	1,165	631	--	--	--	30	8	1	1	--	4
1970	--	265	84	2	1,190	647	--	--	--	50	8	1	1	--	4
Ethiopia															
Average:															
1957-59	220	631	917	--	--	44	--	29	32	26	4	--	3/56	--	2
1961-65	269	698	1,099	--	--	58	--	40	55	16	7	--	3/72	--	3
1967	300	780	1,230	--	--	70	--	50	74	19	18	--	3/83	--	8
1968	310	800	1,250	--	--	70	--	50	67	19	18	--	3/85	--	8
1969	320	850	1,300	--	--	85	--	50	66	20	18	--	3/83	--	8
1970	320	850	1,350	--	--	85	--	50	73	20	18	--	3/87	--	8
Ghana															
Average:															
1957-59	--	214	205	28	675	2,099	33	1,731	--	39	--	1	1	264	--
1961-65	--	236	183	34	1,020	2,446	39	2,098	--	44	--	2	3	454	--
1967	--	343	191	42	1,176	2,711	42	2,344	--	61	--	1	6	422	
1968	--	301	156	65	914	2,777	43	2,300	--	62	--	1	5	339	--
1969	--	290	157	45	940	2,815	44	2,355	--	65	--	1	6	414	--
1970	--	284	137	91	940	2,711	44	2,388	--	56	--	1	5	415	--

Guinea															
Average:															
1957-59	--	124	70	308	379	85	54	59	--	25	--	--	11	--	--
1961-65	--	137	62	311	411	84	29	80	--	19	--	--	11	--	--
1967	--	140	70	331	420	87	21	50	--	23	--	--	10	--	--
1968	--	150	70	346	450	89	22	75	--	19	--	--	14	--	--
1969	--	160	70	368	470	90	22	80	--	18	--	--	12	--	--
1970	--	165	72	400	480	92	22	85	--	20	--	--	16	--	--
Ivory Coast															
Average:															
1957-59	--	113	55	122	373	1,338	--	324	--	24	3	2	135	54	2
1961-65	--	155	47	217	488	1,407	--	757	--	25	5	2	207	109	3
1967	--	224	49	347	520	1,533	--	807	--	30	22	3	270	147	13
1968	--	206	47	365	530	1,571	--	797	--	32	28	2	204	143	17
1969	--	260	47	303	532	1,728	--	810	--	42	22	3	276	181	12
1970	--	240	44	300	540	1,671	--	820	--	36	18	3	240	175	10
Kenya															
Average															
1957-59	112	1,101	343	6	--	n.a.	20	--	30	2	6	--	25	--	3
1961-65	122	1,357	307	19	--	193	30	--	39	5	6	1	41	--	3
1967	243	1,600	380	16	--	195	40	--	64	11	8	--	39	--	4
1968	226	1,600	350	19	--	195	45	--	101	13	8	--	48	--	4
1969	216	1,400	325	23	--	200	50	--	126	15	8	--	55	--	4
1970	180	1,500	350	26	--	210	50	--	155	15	9	--	56	--	5
Liberia															
Average:															
1957-59	--	11	--	176	207	21	6	76	--	3	--	--	1	1	--
1961-65	--	11	--	161	229	23	5	77	--	2	--	--	3	1	--
1967	--	11	--	152	225	23	5	79	--	2	--	--	3	2	--
1968	--	10	--	152	230	25	6	81	--	2	--	--	4	2	--
1969	--	11	--	153	233	25	6	82	--	2	--	--	4	2	--
1970	--	11	--	153	235	26	6	84	--	2	--	--	6	2	--
Libya															
Average:															
1957-59	42	--	--	--	--	17	10	--	--	11	--	1	--	--	--
1961-65	39	--	--	--	--	13	17	--	--	9	--	1	--	--	--
1967	62	--	--	--	--	10	22	--	--	13	--	2	--	--	--
1968	52	--	--	--	--	12	21	--	--	13	--	2	--	--	--
1969	78	--	--	--	--	12	18	--	--	13	--	2	--	--	--
1970	21	--	--	--	--	10	18	--	--	11	--	2	--	--	--

--Continued

Table 8.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1967-70--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 1/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Tobacco	Coffee 2/	Cocoa beans 2/	Cotton
	1,000 metric tons														
Malagasy Republic															
Average:															
1957-59	--	69	--	1,113	670	326	--	158	59	32	1	4	53	1	1
1961-65	--	87	--	1,479	838	355	--	139	96	32	3	5	55	1	2
														1	
1967	--	90	--	1,680	900	385	--	170	106	48	6	5	66	1	3
1968	--	90	--	1,760	910	386	--	180	107	35	6	4	54	1	3
1969	--	90	--	1,870	940	440	--	180	104	49	10	5	49	1	5
1970	--	90	--	1,950	940	450	--	190	109	50	10	5	54	1	5
Malawi															
Average:															
1957-79	--	7	--	5	5/177	--	--	--	--	17	6	17	--	--	3
1961-65	--	19	--	6	5/142	--	--	--	--	35	10	17	--	--	5
1967	--	90	--	5	5/140	--	--	--	16	61	8	16	--	--	4
1968	--	83	--	2	5/142	--	--	--	20	32	8	15	--	--	4
1969	--	53	--	8	5/143	--	--	--	28	52	12	12	--	--	6
1970	--	14	--	10	5/144	--	--	--	32	37	12	23	--	--	6
Mali															
Average:															
1957-79	--	56	689	179	180	60	--	--	--	96	5	--	--	--	2
1961-65	--	80	759	178	160	58	--	--	--	125	13	--	--	--	7
1967	--	66	827	172	150	61	--	--	--	119	21	--	--	--	12
1968	--	60	750	150	150	62	--	--	--	100	28	--	--	--	17
1969	--	82	850	190	150	63	--	--	--	120	30	--	--	--	18
1970	--	65	775	175	155	64	--	--	--	110	33	--	--	--	20
Morocco															
Average:															
1957-59	977	327	68	23	--	122	401	--	--	--	4	2	--	--	2
1961-65	1,117	279	67	16	--	193	548	--	--	--	13	2	--	--	6
1967	1,090	255	54	27	--	205	793	--	--	--	11	2	--	--	5
1968	2,411	240	66	45	--	160	738	--	--	--	13	1	--	--	6
1969	1,612	333	77	46	--	100	830	--	--	--	12	2	--	--	6
1970	1,870	276	88	30	--	140	761	--	--	--	13	2	--	--	7

Niger															
Average:															
1957-59	1	3	916	5	83	--	--	--	--	136	2	--	--	--	1
1961-65	1	3	1,202	11	135	--	--	--	--	210	4	--	--	--	2
1967	--	3	1,350	33	170	--	--	--	--	298	4	--	--	--	2
1968	1	2	948	39	198	--	--	--	--	252	5	--	--	--	2
1969	1	3	1,400	43	200	--	--	--	--	280	5	--	--	--	2
1970	1	2	1,200	40	200	--	--	--	--	250	6	--	--	--	3
Nigeria															
Average:															
1957-59	--	1,032	3,000	332	8,283	10,577	--	1,550	--	1,070	78	11	1	122	39
1961-65	--	1,034	6,287	356	9,656	12,923	--	1,603	3	1,419	90	13	2	215	45
1967	--	1,219	6,604	391	8,331	13,144	--	1,321	30	1,258	55	11	3	239	27
1968	--	1,219	6,656	376	8,128	12,980	--	1,219	34	1,445	115	12	3	195	60
1969	--	1,200	7,266	387	9,500	13,353	--	1,270	36	1,365	177	10	3	225	87
1970	--	1,000	6,604	509	9,144	13,344	--	1,270	43	1,175	128	16	4	290	44
Rhodesia															
Average:															
1957-59	1	617	208	--	54	19	--	--	8	104	--	70	--	--	--
1961-65	2	833	268	--	43	22	--	--	133	123	6	105	--	--	3
1967	16	1,000	279	--	42	21	--	--	136	77	35	93	--	--	17
1968	23	500	250	--	44	20	--	--	120	35	88	60	--	--	45
1969	27	1,088	275	--	45	22	--	--	136	122	90	61	--	--	45
1970	40	625	280	--	46	22	--	--	125	104	118	61	--	--	53
Rwanda															
Average:															
1957-59	2	52	152	--	282	605	--	1,029	--	3	--	--	14	--	--
1961-65	2	47	136	--	132	456	--	1,115	--	8	--	--	9	--	--
1967	2	53	145	--	230	467	--	1,560	--	16	--	--	11	--	--
1968	2	43	123	--	233	447	--	1,616	--	10	--	--	12	--	--
1969	2	41	127	--	283	453	--	1,670	--	10	--	--	9	--	--
1970	2	50	140	--	245	475	--	1,700	--	10	--	--	14	--	--
Senegal															
Average:															
1957-59	--	29	336	68	165	26	2	--	--	843	--	--	--	--	--
1961-65	--	33	479	102	151	18	2	--	--	1,006	--	--	--	--	--
1967	--	86	655	138	239	15	1	--	--	1,005	3	--	--	--	1
1968	--	25	450	58	232	19	3	--	--	830	6	--	--	--	3
1969	--	49	625	120	250	18	3	--	--	800	8	--	--	--	4
1970	--	50	425	105	260	20	2	--	--	600	9	--	--	--	5

--Continued

Table 8.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1967-70--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 1/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton seed	Tobacco	Coffee 2/	Cocoa beans 2/	Cotton
	1,000 metric tons														
Sierra Leone															
Average:															
1957-59	--	14	23	316	424	54	81	139	--	25	--	--	4	3	--
1961-65	--	10	27	406	449	55	89	154	--	23	--	--	5	4	--
1967	--	10	30	400	476	60	97	167	--	20	--	--	5	5	--
1968	--	11	30	433	480	61	100	169	--	21	--	--	6	4	--
1969	--	12	31	407	478	61	101	171	--	21	--	--	5	4	--
1970	--	14	31	425	495	63	104	174	--	22	--	--	8	5	--
South Africa, Rep. of:															
Average:															
1957-59	714	3,979	227	--	--	345	331	69	947	168	14	30	--	--	7
1961-65	843	5,491	261	--	--	428	449	38	1,080	221	23	27	--	--	11
1967	1,089	9,762	844	--	--	599	530	52	1,823	423	31	27	--	--	15
1968	1,272	5,316	207	--	--	626	520	54	1,505	221	45	38	--	--	23
1969	1,245	5,187	232	--	--	585	451	50	1,622	245	40	38	--	--	24
1970	1,328	6,424	445	--	--	590	457	51	1,623	203	35	34	--	--	17
Sudan															
Average:															
1957-59	27	45	1,385	--	92	2	6	--	--	125	194	--	--	--	101
1960-65	37	28	1,610	--	120	4	5	--	--	256	308	--	--	--	157
1967	93	50	2,240	--	130	6	7	--	--	297	334	--	--	--	196
1968	95	52	1,180	--	132	6	7	--	--	164	426	--	--	--	229
1969	100	50	1,360	--	140	6	7	--	--	383	442	--	--	--	218
1970	90	50	970	--	140		7	--	--	353	453	--	--	--	218
Tanzania															
Average:															
1957-59	13	537	978	83	1,000	263	17	12	23	34	70	3	22	--	33
1961-65	17	567	1,052	100	1,078	260	13	12	48	24	99	3	32	--	47
1967	35	700	1,145	115	1,200	281	22	12	82	11	142	8	44	--	70
1968	37	710	1,150	120	1,205	306	21	12	86	11	103	10	57	--	51
1969	37	715	1,155	120	1,210	312	21	12	91	10	143	10	46	--	71
1970	37	720	1,160	125	1,220	324	22	12	100	5	161	11	54	--	79

Togo															
Average:															
1957-59	--	71	110	11	333	313	--	--	--	10	5	--	8	8	2
1961-65	--	75	79	13	363	385	--	--	--	11	7	--	12	14	3
1967	--	76	90	20	410	436	--	--	--	18	8	--	10	17	4
1968	--	70	90	20	410	436	--	--	--	18	5	--	17	21	3
1969	--	72	92	21	420	446	--	--	--	15	5	--	15	22	3
1970	--	74	94	22	430	456	--	--	--	20	5	--	15	22	3
Tunisia															
Average:															
1957-59	514	4	4	--	--	32	81	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
1961-65	449	3	4	--	--	50	82	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
1967	282	1	2	--	--	79	77	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
1968	383	2	2	--	--	75	97	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
1969	370	2	2	--	--	75	75	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
1970	450	2	3	--	--	75	78	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Uganda															
Average:															
1957-59	--	178	587	--	1,050	980	--	220	89	172	143	3	98	--	67
1961-65	--	302	685	--	1,164	967	--	240	122	182	131	2	154	--	66
1967	--	310	700	--	1,200	980	--	270	150	200	126	4	162	--	51
1968	--	320	710	--	1,250	980	--	280	157	200	154	5	200	--	76
1969	--	320	710	--	1,250	985	--	300	145	210	168	3	174	--	85
1970	--	335	720	--	1,250	990	--	300	160	210	171	5	192	--	83
United Arab Republic															
Average:															
1957-59	1,441	1,584	580	1,396	--	350	--	55	--	33	826	--	--	--	436
1961-65	1,459	1,913	713	1,845	--	481	--	59	--	48	860	--	--	--	452
1967	1,291	2,163	881	2,278	--	364	--	65	--	33	758	--	--	--	436
1968	1,518	2,297	906	2,586	--	560	--	68	--	36	758	--	--	--	436
1969	1,518	2,350	910	2,557	--	577	--	70	--	40	980	--	--	--	544
1970	1,600	2,400	920	2,464	--	592	--	72	--	40	860	--	--	--	479
Upper Volta															
Average:															
1957-59	--	131	881	23	29	48	--	--	--	46	4	--	--	--	2
1961-65	--	151	927	25	31	47	--	--	--	122	6	--	--	--	3
1967	--	150	950	35	30	45	--	--	--	94	11	--	--	--	6
1968	--	120	900	35	30	45	--	--	--	133	21	--	--	--	11
1969	--	110	940	36	31	45	--	--	--	135	26	--	--	--	14
1970	--	100	900	37	32	45	--	--	--	120	26	--	--	--	14

--Continued

Table 8.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1967-70

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 1/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Tobacco	Coffee 2/	Cocoa beans 2/	Cotton
	1,000 metric tons														
Zambia 4/															
Average:															
1957-59	1	130	--	--	5/182	3	--	--	--	8	--	4	--	--	--
1961-65	1	167	--	--	5/145	3	--	--	--	16	1	9	--	--	--
1967	1	378	--	--	5/143	2	--	--	22	21	2	5	--	--	1
1968	1	249	--	--	5/145	2	--	--	22	7	3	7	--	--	1
1969	1	254	--	--	5/145	3	--	--	30	18	5	6	--	--	2
1970	1	137	--	--	5/143	3	--	--	40	22	4	6	--	--	2
Total 6/															
Average:															
1957-59	5,282	12,295	12,358	4,417	26,077	20,433	1,439	8,944	1,272	3,352	1,506	170	613	521	771
1961-65	5,629	14,910	16,922	5,390	27,584	23,718	1,792	9,812	1,677	4,279	1,672	203	898	884	856
1967	5,801	20,835	19,551	6,319	27,556	24,871	2,161	10,670	2,615	4,462	1,698	196	1,046	929	916
1968	7,897	15,806	17,139	6,731	27,485	25,120	2,190	10,689	2,332	4,009	1,951	176	1,020	815	1,055
1969	6,792	16,308	18,835	6,886	29,170	25,614	2,164	10,985	2,496	4,360	2,340	171	1,071	961	1,227
1970	7,472	16,830	17,615	7,063	29,069	25,722	2,118	11,201	2,575	3,836	2,223	188	1,093	1,016	1,128

1/ Yams, cocoyams, sweetpotatoes, and white potatoes.
2/ Data are for the marketing year beginning in the year shown.
3/ Exportable production.
4/ Commercial production only unless specified otherwise.
5/ Total production.
6/ Total of listed countries. Includes commercial production only for all crops except cassava in Malawi and Zambia.

-- = None or negligible.

Table 9.--Africa: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1965-68

Country and year		Wheat and flour	Corn	Fruits, fresh & pres.	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa beans	Wine	Tobacco	Peanuts, peanut oil & cake	Other oilseeds and oil	Cotton	Sisal	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
SITC		041-046	044	051-052 053	061	071	072.1	112.1	121	221.1-421.4 081.5	221-421 422-431	263.1 263.2	265.4			
		Million dollars														
Algeria	1965	12.1	--	23.5	--	--	--	137.6	.2	--	.8	.8	--	n.a.	1/175.0	707.0
	1966	14.1	--	39.5	--	--	--	104.3	.3	--	3.5	.6	--	n.a.	1/162.3	717.0
	1967	.5	--	47.1	--	--	--	56.4	--	.1	--	.7	--	15.6	120.4	714.4
	1968	--	--	43.0	--	--	--	77.6	.9	--	--	.6	--	15.7	137.8	819.6
Angola	1965	--	9.8	.2	3.9	92.7	.1	--	1.7	.6	5.2	2.9	9.5	7.2	133.8	198.3
	1966	--	4.5	.4	3.1	105.5	.3	--	1.7	.4	5.8	3.7	10.4	5.9	141.7	221.0
	1967	--	6.0	.6	3.0	122.9	.2	--	1.7	.3	5.7	3.5	6.7	6.9	157.0	235.9
	1968	--	8.5	1.8	1.7	122.7	.2	--	2.2	.1	6.0	6.7	7.0	13.9	170.8	271.0
Cameroon	1965	--	--	7.6	--	31.7	29.6	--	.8	1.7	3.2	9.0	--	11.8	95.4	138.9
	1966	--	--	4.0	--	45.2	28.7	--	.8	2.0	1.2	10.2	--	6.9	99.0	150.0
	1967	--	--	3.1	--	44.1	38.6	--	1.1	1.5	1.5	7.1	--	10.8	107.7	155.7
	1968	--	--	2.7	--	51.1	43.8	--	1.0	1.1	1.4	8.3	--	18.6	129.0	190.7
Cen. African Republic	1965	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	.2	--	1.0	5.0	--	.8	11.1	26.4
	1966	--	--	--	.1	7.3	--	--	.2	--	.6	4.5	--	1.0	13.7	30.8
	1967	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	.6	--	.6	6.6	--	.7	14.3	29.0
	1968	--	--	--	--	6.1	--	--	n.a.	--	.3	8.6	--	n.a.	1/15.0	35.7
Chad	1965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2	--	21.1	--	3.7	25.0	27.2
	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	18.3	--	4.2	22.6	23.7
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	22.3	--	3.7	26.1	26.9
	1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2	--	23.4	--	n.a.	1/23.6	27.6
Congo (Brazzaville)	1965	--	--	--	.2	.3	.3	--	.1	.1	1.2	--	--	.4	2.6	46.8
	1966	--	--	--	.2	.4	.5	--	.2	.2	1.1	--	--	3.5	2.9	43.2
	1967	--	--	--	6.0	.6	.5	--	.2	.2	.8	--	--	3.5	8.6	47.5
	1968	--	--	--	4.0	.6	.8	--	n.a.	.1	.6	--	--	n.a.	1/6.1	49.4
Congo (Kinshasa)	1965	--	--	.4	--	17.1	1.1	--	.1	.8	23.9	--	--	6.0	49.4	330.0
	1965	--	--	.2	--	25.8	1.2	--	.2	.1	26.0	--	--	20.8	74.3	449.0
	1967	--	--	.1	--	25.4	2.4	--	.2	--	23.4	--	--	21.8	73.3	443.0
	1968	--	--	.1	--	31.9	2.3	--	n.a.	--	41.0	--	--	n.a.	1/75.3	510.0
Dahomey	1965	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	.2	.4	9.4	.6	--	1.7	12.7	13.6
	1966	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	.4	.5	6.7	1.1	--	.2	8.8	10.5
	1967	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	.4	.9	7.2	1.3	--	2.4	12.8	15.2
	1968	--	.1	--	--	.3	--	--	.6	1.1	10.7	2.8	--	n.a.	1/15.6	22.3

--Continued

Table 9.--Africa: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1965-68--Continued

Country and year		Wheat and flour	Corn	Fruits, fresh & pres.	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa beans	Wine	Tobacco	Peanuts, peanut oil & cake	Other oilseeds and oil	Cotton	Sisal	Other agri-cultural	Other agri-cultural	Total exports
	SITC	041-046	044	051-052 053	061	071	072.1	112.1	121	221.1-421.4 081.5	221-421 422-431	263.1 263.2	265.4			
		Million dollars														
Ethiopia	1965	--	.1	1.8	--	75.2	--	--	.1	--	9.9	--	--	25.1	112.2	116.1
	1966	--	--	2.0	--	62.3	--	--	--	.5	8.2	--	--	34.7	107.7	111.0
	1967	--	--	2.4	--	55.8	--	--	--	--	9.1	.2	--	11.3	78.8	101.0
	1968	--	--	2.0	.3	61.1	--	--	--	.4	7.3	.4	--	32.5	104.0	106.4
Gabon	1965	--	--	--	--	.4	1.0	--	--	.2	--	--	--	.3	1.9	97.0
	1966	--	--	--	--	.5	1.3	--	--	.3	--	--	--	.3	2.4	100.8
	1967	--	--	--	--	.5	1.5	--	--	--	.3	--	--	.3	2.6	120.0
	1968	--	--	--	--	.4	1.6	--	--	--	.3	--	--	n.a.	1/2.3	124.2
Ghana	1965	--	--	1.9	--	.8	190.7	--	--	--	.2	--	--	18.0	211.6	312.8
	1966	--	--	1.0	--	3.1	144.3	--	--	--	.1	--	--	20.2	168.7	268.0
	1967	--	--	.9	--	1.6	170.4	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	30.7	205.4	296.0
	1968	--	--	.7	--	2.6	181.9	--	--	--	.5	--	--	30.1	215.8	308.0
Guinea	1965	--	--	4.2	--	6.0	--	--	--	.4	1.6	--	--	n.a.	1/12.2	52.0
	1966	--	--	2.2	--	8.3	--	--	--	1.9	2.0	--	--	n.a.	1/14.4	46.0
	1967	--	.1	6.4	--	6.1	--	--	--	.1	2.8	--	--	n.a.	1/15.5	52.9
	1968	--	--	7.9	--	5.6	--	--	--	.1	3.8	--	--	n.a.	1/17.4	56.8
Ivory Coast	1965	--	--	17.6	--	106.4	48.7	--	.1	--	2.6	.6	--	7.8	183.8	277.2
	1966	--	--	19.5	--	124.4	60.8	--	.1	--	2.8	1.4	--	8.6	217.6	310.5
	1967	--	--	22.4	--	105.7	57.8	--	--	.1	3.1	--	--	23.5	212.6	325.0
	1968	--	--	23.5	--	149.2	78.7	--	--	--	4.1	5.9	--	27.4	288.8	424.9
Kenya	1965	4.9	--	7.2	.5	39.4	--	--	.4	.3	.1	2.1	10.8	54.8	120.5	228.1
	1966	2.8	--	3.4	.3	52.7	--	--	.7	.2	1.8	2.4	9.4	70.5	144.2	246.9
	1967	4.5	4.0	3.9	.3	44.0	--	--	1.1	.2	.9	1.8	5.8	59.2	125.7	223.2
	1968	4.5	13.6	3.6	.2	35.9	--	--	.1	.7	1.8	1.1	5.1	67.9	134.5	235.6
Liberia	1965	--	--	--	--	1.7	.2	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	29.2	33.2	135.0
	1966	--	--	--	--	5.8	.5	--	.2	--	1.6	--	--	27.1	35.2	150.0
	1967	--	--	--	--	2.5	.6	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	26.7	31.6	153.3
	1968	--	--	--	--	2.9	1.3	--	.1	--	1.9	--	--	25.7	31.9	162.3
Libya	1965	--	--	.4	--	--	--	--	.1	1.2	.3	--	--	2.1	4.1	796.0
	1966	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	.1	.8	--	--	--	1.6	2.7	986.5
	1967	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	.1	.7	.2	--	--	.6	1.9	1,178.1
	1968	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	.3	.7	--	--	--	.4	1.5	1,876.2

Malagasy Republic	1965 :	--	.1	1.1	4.9	28.9	.1	.3	3.6	1.9	--	.1	5.4	37.4	83.8	91.7
	1966 :	--	.2	1.8	6.3	30.8	.4	--	4.4	--	1.9	--	3.9	37.1	86.8	97.8
	1967 :	--	.3	1.3	8.7	32.9	.3	--	2.0	1.5	.8	--	2.9	38.8	89.5	104.1
	1968 :	--	.1	.9	6.4	35.7	.5	--	1.6	2.2	.4	--	3.0	52.1	102.9	115.9
Malawi	1965 :	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.4	4.9	.9	3.0	.1	14.0	37.3	37.9
	1966 :	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	12.7	3.6	.5	3.0	.1	16.0	38.1	38.7
	1967 :	--	3.9	--	.3	.1	--	--	10.1	8.5	.1	2.0	--	13.9	38.9	40.0
	1968 :	--	3.6	--	--	.1	--	--	12.7	5.8	.1	1.5	--	14.3	38.1	48.1
Mali	1965 :	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	.1	2.6	--	2.7	--	6.5	12.0	15.7
	1966 :	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	3.1	--	4.4	9.4	13.1
	1967 :	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	4.9	--	5.4	13.9	16.5
	1968 :	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	.3	6.1	--	n.a.	1/7.7	10.8
Mauritius	1965 :	--	--	.1	56.7	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	--	3.2	60.1	62.7
	1966 :	--	--	--	64.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	68.3	70.0
	1967 :	--	--	--	58.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7	62.4	64.0
	1968 :	--	--	--	57.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	61.7	62.1
Morocco	1965 :	.7	3.4	62.8	2.1	--	--	18.5	--	--	.8	5.8	--	90.7	184.8	430.9
	1966 :	--	1.1	66.3	1.2	--	--	14.9	--	--	9.6	5.1	--	71.9	170.1	428.4
	1967 :	--	--	83.4	.7	--	--	10.3	--	--	1.5	7.9	--	76.8	180.6	424.1
	1968 :	.3	--	102.2	--	--	--	5.6	--	--	2.0	5.1	--	85.4	200.6	450.1
Mozambique	1965 :	.1	--	22.4	10.3	--	--	--	1.3	4.3	9.2	19.5	6.2	11.6	84.9	109.4
	1966 :	.1	--	21.0	16.1	--	--	--	.8	3.5	8.6	17.0	4.5	14.3	85.9	112.0
	1967 :	.1	1.4	18.8	11.4	--	--	--	.9	4.2	11.1	20.7	3.5	12.3	84.4	122.0
	1968 :	--	6.3	35.9	14.3	--	--	--	1.2	4.3	17.6	22.1	3.2	9.2	114.1	153.6
Niger	1965 :	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.1	--	1.1	--	6.9	24.6	25.3
	1966 :	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.1	--	2.0	--	5.1	32.2	34.7
	1967 :	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.7	--	1.7	--	5.2	33.6	34.3
	1968 :	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.9	--	1.6	--	6.1	36.6	37.9
Nigeria	1965 :	.1	--	.2	--	.5	119.5	--	.1	148.9	127.7	16.8	--	48.8	462.6	737.1
	1966 :	.2	--	.3	--	4.2	79.1	--	.3	154.5	119.0	14.7	--	59.8	432.1	777.1
	1967 :	--	--	.3	.1	1.0	153.1	--	.2	131.1	42.7	18.2	--	44.8	391.5	685.3
	1968 :	--	--	.2	.1	1.4	144.9	--	--	146.5	48.7	9.1	--	54.5	405.4	578.7
Rhodesia	1965 :	.8	.9	.7	11.3	.1	--	.2	131.5	.8	.1	.6	--	31.8	178.8	398.9
	1966 :	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.6	n.a.	--	n.a.	82.2	.4	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	1/88.2	274.0
	1967 :	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.3	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	.3	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	262.0
	1968 :	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.2	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	.3	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	256.0
Rwanda	1965 :	--	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8	8.2	13.6
	1966 :	--	--	--	--	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3	6.9	11.7
	1967 :	--	--	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	n.a.	1/7.7	14.0
	1968 :	--	--	--	--	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	n.a.	1/8.5	14.9

--Continued

Table 9.--Africa: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country 1965-68--Continued

Country and year		Wheat and flour	Corn	Fruits, fresh & pres.	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa beans	Wine	Tobacco	Peanuts, peanut oil & cake	Other oilseeds and oil	Cotton	Sisal	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	SITC	041-046	044	051-052 053	061	071	072.1	112.1	121	221.1-421.4 081.5	221-421 422-431	263.1 262.1	265.4			
		Million dollars														
Senegal	1965	2.8	--	.2	.1	--	--	--	--	100.9	1.5	--	--	2.3	107.8	128.5
	1966	2.6	--	.3	.1	--	--	--	--	115.8	.4	--	--	3.9	123.1	148.9
	1967	1.3	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	106.4	.6	--	--	3.7	112.2	137.2
	1968	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	109.0	.5	--	--	n.a.	1/111.9	151.1
Sierra Leone	1965	--	--	.3	--	1.9	1.3	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	1.1	12.6	80.6
	1966	--	--	--	--	5.5	2.0	--	--	--	7.2	--	--	1.0	15.7	74.7
	1967	--	--	--	--	1.8	2.0	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	1.2	6.4	70.0
	1968	--	--	--	--	3.8	2.8	--	--	--	10.6	--	--	2.3	19.5	90.9
South Africa, Republic of 2/	1965	.1	19.6	140.7	32.0	.6	.1	5.9	7.1	20.7	.6	1.5	--	287.7	516.6	1,360.8
	1966	.1	3.5	155.7	45.9	.7	--	4.8	7.5	6.5	1.6	.8	--	224.7	451.8	1,684.0
	1967	--	110.0	137.8	45.6	.7	--	4.5	9.3	18.6	.8	.2	--	238.3	565.8	1,728.9
	1968	--	147.1	165.3	50.5	1.0	.8	4.9	10.4	14.6	1.2	.9	--	262.4	659.1	2,087.7
Sudan	1965	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	24.7	44.6	90.1	--	30.3	191.3	192.7
	1966	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.2	24.7	100.0	--	53.1	198.0	200.4
	1967	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.4	35.3	107.0	--	41.7	205.4	214.0
	1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.2	48.6	142.1	--	35.9	243.8	246.0
Tanzania	1965	--	.3	15.4	.4	24.1	--	--	3.2	1.7	.6	44.2	40.0	23.7	153.6	192.3
	1966	.1	.5	14.7	.1	42.4	.1	--	2.3	1.0	6.9	49.0	32.9	37.9	187.9	234.5
	1967	.1	.2	14.4	--	33.4	--	--	4.7	1.0	6.3	35.2	28.1	35.2	158.6	228.8
	1968	--	1.4	15.6	--	37.1	.2	--	5.6	1.0	8.3	39.6	22.2	41.3	172.3	234.7
Togo	1965	--	--	--	--	5.5	6.8	--	--	.4	2.7	1.2	--	.2	16.8	26.8
	1966	--	--	--	--	7.9	6.8	--	--	.5	3.2	1.1	--	.2	19.7	35.9
	1967	--	--	--	--	3.4	9.5	--	--	.6	2.1	1.4	--	.3	17.3	32.0
	1968	--	--	--	--	6.5	9.4	--	--	.7	2.7	1.4		.7	21.4	38.8
Tunisia	1965	.7	--	9.6	.4	--	--	5.3	.1	--	26.6	--	--	9.6	52.3	119.5
	1966	6.9	--	13.1	.1	--	--	8.4	.2	--	26.6	--	--	14.8	70.1	140.0
	1967	.1	--	10.1	.1	--	--	10.1	.1	--	15.2	--	--	12.9	48.6	148.9
	1968	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	6.8	.1	--	22.9	--	--	16.2	53.6	157.4
Uganda	1965	--	1.2	.3	2.5	85.2	--	--	3.1	.1	3.3	46.9	--	19.9	162.5	202.8
	1966	--	2.3	--	.7	97.4	--	--	1.9	1.4	2.8	43.0	--	25.9	175.4	213.8
	1967	--	--	--	4.0	96.9	--	--	3.4	--	4.3	42.5	--	25.1	176.2	216.3
	1968	--	--	--	4.2	100.1	--	--	2.2	--	4.3	41.4	--	22.7	174.9	213.2

United Arab Republic	1965 :	1.5	--	.6	1.6	--	--	--	--	2.0	2.4	336.3	--	79.9	424.3	605.1
	1966 :	1.7	--	3.4	.5	--	--	--	--	2.6	3.0	330.0	--	80.7	421.9	605.1
	1967 :	.7	--	2.9	1.0	--	--	.5	--	3.0	.9	279.7	--	106.3	395.0	565.8
	1968 :	.1	--	4.7	4.7	--	--	.7	--	2.2	--	276.2	--	n.a.	1/288.6	621.7
Zambia	1965 :	.1	2.7	--	.3	--	--	--	6.8	.9	--	.3	--	.5	11.6	532.0
	1966 :	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	1.0	--	.7	--	1.4	11.9	690.8
	1967 :	--	12.2	--	--	--	--	--	5.2	.9	--	--	--	1.0	19.3	653.8
	1968 :	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	3.8	1.5	.1	.2	--	.9	10.5	762.2
Other	1965 :	.2	--	15.4	26.7	12.1	2.9	.9	--	7.9	6.4	3.6	--	30.6	106.7	187.3
	1966 :	.2	--	15.5	38.4	8.0	4.3	2.0	--	7.8	4.7	2.0	--	23.9	106.8	205.0
	1967 :	.2	--	13.4	28.3	5.1	4.3	1.4	--	9.6	5.4	4.9	--	42.5	115.1	208.7
	1968 :	2.6	2.4	10.6	40.2	17.1	24.8	--	--	11.1	--	6.7	--	.2	1/115.7	151.6
Total	1965 :	24.1	38.1	336.2	154.0	542.5	402.4	168.7	175.3	344.7	297.0	615.3	72.0	3/1,448.6	3/4,077.7	9,054.0
	1966 :	29.6	16.8	365.2	183.1	645.2	330.3	134.6	123.5	352.7	282.2	614.3	61.3	3/1,415.8	3/3,907.7	9,955.5
	1967 :	22.3	39.1	360.6	172.5	598.6	439.2	131.3	41.3	341.5	188.4	570.1	47.0	3/1,448.6	3/3,916.7	10,079.9
	1968 :	9.9	187.1	428.5	189.3	681.7	494.0	95.6	42.8	351.1	248.0	611.7	40.5	3/1,452.8	3/4,2 6.7	11,704.1

1/ Includes only the commodities listed.

2/ Included in "Other agricultural exports" are wool exports of $147.0 million for 1965; $168.8 million for 1966; $131.8 million for 1967; $132.4 million for 1968.

3/ Incomplete ; see footnote 1.

-- = None or negligible
n.a. = Not available.

Table 10.--Africa: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1965-68

Country and year		Wheat and flour	Rice	Feed grains	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar	Tea	Beer and wines	Tobacco	Oil and oilseeds	Meat	Dairy products	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Total Imports
	SITC	041-046	042	045	05	061	074	112.3- 112.1	121	42 22	01	02			
		Million dollars													
Algeria	1965	19.3	.5	1.1	7.9	38.4	8.9	.8	1.4	18.1	7.7	20.1	n.a.	1/124.2	745.0
	1966	56.6	.2	3.7	8.9	27.6	1.7	.7	1.1	26.2	21.7	19.8	n.a.	1/168.2	644.0
	1967	47.0	.5	3.4	7.5	34.1	2.5	.2	1.6	18.2	20.8	21.2	27.8	184.8	638.8
	1968	49.0	.6	2.3	10.6	20.1	3.9	.4	2.4	8.7	1.2	23.7	46.0	168.9	804.5
Angola	1965	3.3	--	--	1.0	--	--	14.9	.6	2.4	--	3.0	2.6	27.8	193.2
	1966	3.8	--	.9	1.0	--	--	16.1	.2	2.7	--	3.1	.6	28.4	209.0
	1967	1.9	--	1.1	1.6	--	--	17.0	.9	3.0	--	2.5	1.0	29.0	272.5
	1968	4.9	.4	2.1	3.6	.3	.1	18.3	.2	3.5	.5	3.0	7.3	42.9	302.7
Cameroon	1965	2.4	1.1	.1	1.4	1.5	--	2/ 4.2	.3	.6	.3	1.3	5.0	18.2	151.2
	1966	2.5	.5	--	--	2.1	--	2/ 3.2	1.1	.2	.9	1.2	12.1	23.8	147.4
	1967	3.4	1.6	.7	1.5	2.7	--	2/ 5.0	1.3	.3	.7	1.9	9.8	28.9	189.5
	1968	3.9	1.6	.1	.7	2.3	--	2.5	1.1	--	.7	2.7	17.1	32.7	187.6
Central African Republic	1965	.6	--	--	.4	--	.1	2/ .6	--	--	.2	.5	.7	3.1	27.4
	1966	.9	--	--	.4	--	.1	2/ .9	--	.1	.3	.5	.9	4.1	30.7
	1967	1.2	--	.1	.6	--	.2	2/ 1.0	--	.2	.3	.6	1.0	5.2	40.1
	1968	n.a.	--	.1	n.a.	--	.2	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/.3	39.7
Chad	1965	.6	--	--	.5	--	.6	2/ 1.0	--	--	.1	.4	--	3.2	31.2
	1966	.6	--	--	.5	--	.6	2/ .9	--	--	.1	.4	.6	3.7	29.7
	1967	2.1	--	.1	.5	--	.6	2/ .9	--	.1	.1	.5	1.0	5.8	37.5
	1968	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	--	.5	.7	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/1.2	38.5
Congo (Brazzaville)	1965	1.6	.1	--	.8	--	--	2/ 2.5	.2	.1	.5	.8	1.0	7.6	64.7
	1966	1.2	.3	--	.9	--	--	2/ 2.1	.2	.2	.4	.9	1.3	7.5	69.6
	1967	1.6	.2	--	.9	--	--	2/ 2.1	.8	.2	.5	1.0	1.5	8.8	82.0
	1968	1.5	.4	--	n.a.	--	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/1.9	97.4
Congo (Kinshasa)	1965	6.2	2.4	2.4	5.1	.1	--	1.5	2.8	.1	6.2	3.9	24.4	55.1	266.6
	1966	6.0	5.1	4.2	3.5	.9	--	.8	4.0	1.7	9.2	5.2	19.8	60.4	282.7
	1967	6.7	7.6	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	--	n.a.	3.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/19.2	266.0
	1968	7.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/7.8	320.8
Dahomey	1965	.5	1.0	--	.1	1.1	--	1.0	.4	.1	.2	.4	1.3	6.1	34.4
	1966	.9	.9	--	.7	1.0	--	.9	.5	.1	.2	.4	.8	6.4	33.5
	1967	.8	1.2	--	.1	1.3	--	.4	.4	n.a.	n.a.	.4	n.a.	1/4.6	43.5
	1968	.7	.8	.1	.2	1.7	--	.4	.9	.2	.3	.6	n.a.	1/5.9	49.5

Ethiopia	1965	1.0	.2	.2	.9	.3	.6	--	--	.1	--	1.5	5.9	10.7	150.3
	1966	3.1	.7	.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	--	--	.4	.1	1.5	5.3	15.3	161.7
	1967	1.9	.3	.1	1.0	.2	.7	.4	.1	.3	.1	2.0	4.7	11.8	143.1
	1968	1.2	.3	.4	.8	.2	1.8	.4	.6	.5	--	1.5	5.3	12.0	173.0
Gabon	1965	.6	.2	--	1.1	.3	--	3.5	.2	.1	1.2	.7	.9	8.8	62.5
	1966	.8	.3	--	1.2	.1	--	3.2	.1	.2	.9	.8	1.2	8.8	65.7
	1967	.9	.3	--	1.2	--	--	3.7	.1	.3	.9	.8	1.3	9.5	67.2
	1968	.8	.3	--	1.7	--	--	1.8	--	.5	1.1	1.0	n.a.	1/7.2	64.5
Ghana	1965	5.0	5.1	1.3	2.9	7.3	.3	.6	1.1	2.1	2.3	6.2	22.2	56.4	448.1
	1966	4.0	9.0	.6	2.1	7.0	.2	.1	1.9	1.6	3.0	7.6	22.8	59.9	351.7
	1967	7.6	7.5	.4	1.4	6.7	.4	.2	1.8	.7	4.5	6.9	17.8	55.9	307.1
	1968	8.8	6.6	--	1.0	8.1	.2	.1	3.7	.9	2.7	12.6	20.3	64.2	307.8
Guinea	1965	1.5	5.8	2.2	n.a.	2.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/12.0	49.0
	1966	.8	4.1	3.7	n.a.	1.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/10.4	55.0
	1967	1.4	3.1	1.6	n.a.	.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/ 6.7	44.0
	1968	3.1	6.1	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/11.2	65.3
Ivory Coast	1965	5.4	9.0	--	3.8	5.4	.1	5.0	.5	1.0	1.5	4.6	4.0	40.3	236.2
	1966	9.4	12.6	--	4.4	4.9	.1	4.9	.4	2.2	2.1	5.0	5.5	51.5	257.5
	1967	5.2	3.5	--	4.4	5.0	.1	4.6	.3	2.4	1.7	5.7	7.7	40.3	263.3
	1968	5.6	7.6	--	4.9	5.7	.1	5.6	.4	2.6	2.0	6.4	5.9	46.8	314.0
Kenya	1965	.8	.4	7.6	2.3	8.9	5.2	.6	3.7	6.9	.7	1.0	11.1	49.2	282.1
	1966	2.0	.4	10.6	2.8	8.5	3.5	1.0	2.4	6.6	1.1	1.4	10.1	50.4	345.9
	1967	.4	--	.4	3.3	4.9	2.5	.9	3.5	5.2	.7	1.2	9.8	32.8	336.1
	1968	.3	1.0	--	2.3	3.7	2.9	.9	1.9	1.7	.3	.5	16.9	32.4	355.9
Liberia	1965	.6	6.3	--	1.2	.5	--	1.2	.3	.4	1.6	1.2	12.2	25.5	104.0
	1966	.7	7.5	--	1.4	.5	.1	2.0	.5	.5	1.7	1.3	6.2	22.4	114.0
	1967	.9	6.6	.7	1.4	.5	.1	2.0	.3	.5	1.6	1.3	3.2	19.1	125.2
	1968	.7	8.7	--	1.2	.5	.1	1.5	.3	.6	1.6	1.2	3.9	20.3	108.5
Libya	1965	8.3	1.8	.3	3.0	2.0	5.3	--	.4	1.2	1.4	4.6	12.0	40.3	320.0
	1966	9.9	2.6	2.4	8.4	3.0	4.9	--	.9	4.1	3.2	5.4	15.0	59.8	405.1
	1967	11.4	2.8	3.4	10.2	5.4	5.7	1.1	1.7	.1	3.1	7.2	31.8	83.9	476.4
	1968	12.1	2.2	3.1	11.3	3.4	7.9	1.5	1.7	--	4.8	7.8	30.4	86.2	644.6
Malagasy Republic	1965	3.0	9.7	--	.3	.1	.1	3.2	.4	.8	.4	3.5	1.4	22.9	138.1
	1966	3.5	1.7	--	.6	--	.1	3.9	.5	2.3	.4	3.3	3.4	19.7	141.3
	1967	2.6	--	--	.6	--	.1	3.3	.5	.6	.7	3.5	2.5	14.4	145.3
	1968	3.2	--	--	.6	.1	.1	4.0	.3	.7	.4	3.6	4.1	17.2	170.2
Malawi	1965	.8	--	.4	.3	2.5	--	1.4	.2	.2	.3	.7	2.0	8.8	57.0
	1966	.9	.1	--	.3	.9	--	1.2	7.2	.1	.3	.7	2.6	14.3	77.0
	1967	.7	.1	--	.3	.7	--	1.3	4.1	.1	.4	.9	1.3	9.9	61.5
	1968	.8	.1	--	.4	.5	--	1.4	2.7	.1	.1	1.0	1.9	9.0	69.8

--Continued

Table 10.--Africa: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1965-68--Continued

Country and year		Wheat and flour	Rice	Feed grains	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar	Tea	Beer and wines	Tobacco	Oil and oilseeds	Meat	Dairy products	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Total imports
	SITC	041-046	042	045	05	061	074	112.3-112.1	121	42 22	01	02			
		Million dollars													
Mali	1965	.9	--	.2	.3	4.9	.9	2/ .3	--	.1	--	.4	1.2	9.2	42.9
	1966	.9	--	.3	.3	3.3	1.2	2/ .4	--	.2	--	.6	1.3	8.5	36.0
	1967	.9	--	.3	.3	2.2	2.1	2/ .5	.3	.8	--	.8	2.4	10.6	51.7
	1968	.9	--	--	--	3.8	.6	n.a.	--	1.0	--	.2	n.a.	1/6.5	43.4
Mauritius	1965	3.0	8.3	.4	2.4	--	--	.7	.2	3.1	1.3	4.9	1.4	25.7	77.1
	1966	2.7	7.9	.4	.8	--	--	.5	.1	3.7	1.3	2.9	6.2	26.5	70.0
	1967	2.8	8.0	.3	2.3	--	--	.5	--	.1	1.1	2.3	6.0	23.4	76.0
	1968	3.2	10.0	.4	2.7	--	--	.5	.1	2.9	1.1	2.1	4.3	27.3	75.8
Morocco	1965	20.2	--	.5	5.4	73.4	11.1	.6	2.3	24.8	--	10.0	14.3	162.6	453.7
	1966	43.3	--	2.7	4.6	37.2	12.7	.2	2.8	21.0	--	9.0	20.6	154.1	477.8
	1967	62.9	--	1.3	4.7	28.6	13.4	.5	2.5	14.6	.1	11.5	25.2	165.3	517.8
	1968	44.7	.2	1.2	4.7	23.6	16.2	.8	2.6	17.5	--	13.3	48.4	175.9	551.3
Mozambique	1965	2.7	--	2.9	2.3	--	--	8.9	.5	1.2	.8	3.4	1.4	24.1	175.3
	1966	3.6	--	.9	2.3	--	--	10.0	.4	1.4	--	3.7	1.1	23.4	208.0
	1967	4.4	--	.2	1.6	.5	--	8.0	.3	1.2	.5	3.6	1.1	21.2	199.0
	1968	3.5	--	.2	.4	--	--	9.4	--	1.4	--	3.3	1.2	19.4	234.3
Niger	1965	.4	.1	--	.5	1.5	.1	2/ .9	--	--	.1	.3	.4	4.3	37.7
	1966	.6	.2	.5	.5	1.7	.2	2/1.0	--	.1	.1	.3	1.3	6.5	45.0
	1967	.6	.2	.6	.4	1.4	.7	.8	--	--	.1	.8	1.4	5.5	46.0
	1968	.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/.6	41.5
Nigeria	1965	9.8	.3	.1	4.6	7.0	.4	1.3	2.7	.2	.9	11.0	12.9	51.2	770.4
	1966	16.4	.3	.2	4.8	7.5	.4	1.6	3.0	.5	.6	12.0	16.3	63.6	717.8
	1967	13.0	.4	.1	3.6	7.8	.3	1.4	2.0	.8	.5	10.8	12.2	52.9	625.9
	1968	9.8	.1	.3	2.5	4.2	.3	.2	1.0	.8	.1	10.7	13.5	43.5	540.9
Rhodesia	1965	5.4	.6	1.9	4.6	--	.7	.6	7.4	1.1	.7	1.2	15.1	39.3	335.4
	1966	n.a.	.6	n.a.	.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/.8	266.0
	1967	n.a.	.6	n.a.	.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/.8	295.0
	1968	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	327.0
Rwanda	1965	--	--	--	--	.2	--	.2	.1	.4	--	--	1.8	2.7	20.9
	1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/.3	19.4
	1967	.6	.1	n.a.	n.a.	.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1/1.1	20.2
	1968	.2	.3	.1	--	.5	--	--	--	.1	.1	.1	--	1/1.4	22.5

Senegal	1965 :	5.3	18.1	2.6	8.0	12.1	2.3	1.9	.2	.2	.6	4.5	9.9	65.7	164.3
	1966 :	6.6	17.5	1.3	8.3	9.5	2.1	1.5	.2	1.1	.6	5.1	8.8	62.6	161.0
	1967 :	5.8	22.3	1.3	7.3	8.8	1.8	1.0	.7	.1	.6	4.8	9.0	63.5	164.0
	1968 :	5.7	28.6	1.3	4.4	7.7	1.6	1.1	.4	.1	.5	5.6	n.a.	1/57.0	180.4
Sierra Leone	1965 :	2.1	1.9	--	1.8	2.5	.1	1.1	1.4	3.7	.7	1.7	18.4	35.4	107.8
	1966 :	2.4	4.8	--	1.9	2.5	.1	1.0	1.5	.8	.7	1.8	3.1	20.6	100.4
	1967 :	3.1	4.5	--	.9	2.7	.1	1.0	1.5	.6	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	1/16.4	90.1
	1968 :	1.6	3.1	--	1.8	2.2	.1	.3	1.2	.9	.7	1.9	3.0	16.8	90.6
South Africa, Republic of	1965 :	--	10.3	3.0	9.7	7.1	21.4	2.5	3.0	6.4	.9	16.2	85.3	165.8	2,460.7
	1966 :	41.3	9.8	16.0	10.1	1.4	20.2	1.4	9.0	6.0	6.6	13.5	74.7	212.0	2,303.8
	1967 :	33.6	13.4	3.1	9.3	1.3	20.4	1.5	8.1	5.7	10.3	4.9	67.2	178.8	2,682.4
	1968 :	.1	.5	.2	11.0	2.3	19.8	1.7	3.3	8.0	13.2	2.3	94.6	157.0	2,609.9
Sudan	1965 :	9.2	.6	--	3.2	14.3	9.7	.3	--	.7	.2	1.3	8.1	47.6	207.5
	1966 :	10.5	.8	--	3.8	8.8	11.7	.5	--	.5	.2	1.5	10.9	49.2	222.5
	1967 :	14.0	1.4	--	--	4.7	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	34.1	214.0
	1968 :	10.2	1.4	--	4.1	12.0	11.5	.3	.3	.4	.3	1.6	16.2	58.3	257.5
Tanzania	1965 :	3.2	.6	1.5	1.0	.2	.9	2.5	.1	1.5	.6	3.7	5.8	21.6	186.8
	1966 :	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.4	.1	.4	3.3	1.1	1.1	.7	3.3	6.6	23.8	225.8
	1967 :	2.6	.6	.3	1.3	.2	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.0	.9	6.8	6.6	24.4	220.8
	1968 :	3.4	2.8	.2	1.5	.6	.8	1.0	--	1.4	.7	4.2	7.0	23.6	224.3
Togo	1965 :	.7	.4	.2	.4	.6	--	2/1.6	.2	.2	.2	.4	.6	5.5	45.0
	1966 :	1.0	.6	--	.8	1.2	--	2/1.5	.3	.2	.2	.4	1.1	7.3	47.2
	1967 :	.7	.4	--	.6	1.3	--	.6	.2	.6	.2	.5	--	5.1	45.1
	1968 :	.7	.2	--	.4	1.3	--	.6	.2	.2	.1	.3	1.7	5.7	47.3
Tunisia	1965 :	13.0	--	.2	1.1	6.3	2.8	.8	.8	4.1	.1	2.6	9.3	41.1	245.2
	1966 :	14.1	.4	1.3	2.0	5.5	4.2	.1	1.6	8.1	.1	3.7	11.4	52.5	250.0
	1967 :	24.9	.4	7.5	1.2	6.0	5.7	.2	1.3	12.5	.1	4.2	9.1	73.1	260.5
	1968 :	20.6	.4	2.1	1.4	5.5	2.7	--	1.6	8.4	--	4.8	8.5	56.0	217.5
Uganda	1965 :	4.1	1.6	.8	.6	.5	.2	.3	.8	1.1	.7	1.3	7.3	19.3	161.2
	1966 :	3.1	1.5	.5	1.1	1.7	.4	.5	.3	1.4	.6	7.3	3.9	22.3	169.8
	1967 :	2.7	2.2	.3	1.1	.1	.3	.6	.2	.6	.6	3.8	4.6	17.1	159.2
	1968 :	2.2	.5	.3	1.0	.1	.3	.6	.1	1.3	.6	1.1	3.5	11.6	162.2
United Arab Republic	1965 :	141.9	--	9.6	3.7	5.0	30.1	--	18.7	27.1	7.1	7.2	31.1	281.5	933.6
	1966 :	150.5	--	10.9	4.3	25.0	33.0	--	18.9	11.9	16.9	2.3	43.6	317.3	1,070.4
	1967 :	179.8	1.3	13.0	6.2	12.3	32.7	--	17.4	35.0	4.6	2.1	39.0	343.4	792.1
	1968 :	136.3	--	8.1	6.3	7.5	13.8	--	16.0	24.0	.8	2.3	n.a.	1/215.1	666.1
Zambia	1965 :	2.0	.4	.8	4.1	3.5	.6	.4	--	1.8	2.3	1.8	11.2	28.9	295.0
	1966 :	3.2	.6	--	3.6	2.3	.8	.5	--	2.9	4.5	2.4	9.1	29.9	344.6
	1967 :	3.4	.8	.3	3.8	2.8	.5	.5	--	2.7	5.8	3.0	8.2	31.8	428.9
	1968 :	4.4	.8	.3	4.2	2.4	.5	.9	--	2.2	9.2	2.3	8.5	35.7	445.3

--Continued

Table 10.--Africa: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1965-68--Continued

Country and year		Wheat and flour	Rice	Feed grains	Fruits and vege- tables	Sugar	Tea	Beer and wines	Tobacco	Oil and oilseeds	Meat	Dairy products	Other agri- cultural	Total agri- cultural	Total imports
	SITC	041-046	042	045	05	061	074	112.1- 112.3	121	22-42	01	02			
		Million dollars													
Other	1965	5.7	9.4	3.4	7.5	2.7	1.3	5.3	.5	4.5	3.9	5.4	18.6	74.6	289.9
	1966	6.1	12.2	2.6	7.3	3.1	1.4	6.7	.5	8.2	3.2	5.5	21.2	78.1	279.2
	1967	6.4	10.8	2.3	6.9	--	1.4	6.7	.5	15.2	3.7	5.9	19.3	79.5	291.6
	1968	5.2	9.0	1.9	2.6	4.3	.7	.7	.2	1.1	5.2	5.9	n.a.	1/37.2	338.0
Total	1965	289.6	96.2	40.4	94.2	212.7	94.9	72.2	50.0	116.4	45.7	131.7	3/360.8	3/1,626.3	10,371.4
	1966	420.5	105.5	64.1	102.2	170.8	101.8	72.6	67.4	117.3	82.0	135.1	3/349.4	3/1,774.3	14,436.2
	1967	470.6	102.7	46.2	99.0	141.4	101.9	69.2	64.2	123.7	76.4	129.6	3/338.2	3/1,718.6	11,339.1
	1968	357.7	94.6	26.8	88.5	124.6	86.7	57.6	43.2	91.7	48.3	127.6	3/369.5	3/1,516.7	11,200.1

1/ Includes only the commodities listed.
2/ All alcoholic beverages.
3/ Incomplete; see footnote 1.

-- = None or negligible.
n.a. = Not available.

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural exports to Africa, by country, 1968 and 1969

Country and year		Dairy products and eggs	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice	Corn	Other grains and prep.	Tobacco	Cotton	Animal fats	Vegetable oils	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	SITC	02	041	046	042	044	043-045 047-048	121	263.1	441.3	421 422 431			
		1,000 dollars												
Afars and Issas, Territory of	1968	--	--	34	349	5	--	--	--	1	--	6	395	1,217
	1969	--	--	17	301	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	320	973
Algeria	1968	--	17,345	--	--	--	--	237	2,520	1,563	--	1,038	22,703	52,839
	1969	923	20,206	644	--	--	41	178	2,558	1,953	443	47	26,993	63,781
Angola	1968	70	476	91	61	3	--	754	--	--	2	780	2,237	36,665
	1969	66	--	44	813	2	28	782	--	--	2	690	2,427	31,839
British West Africa	1968	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	54
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	26
Burundi and Rwanda	1968	132	117	82	26	--	11	--	--	--	114	53	535	2,142
	1969	198	39	66	3	--	63	--	--	--	70	24	463	1,891
Cameroon, Fed. Rep. of	1968	35	--	16	116	--	10	613	--	--	4	73	867	10,218
	1969	58	--	3	100	--	25	166	--	--	1	64	417	13,688
Central African Rep.	1968	8	--	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	1	21	39	378
	1969	12	--	3	10	9	6	--	--	--	2	99	141	549
Congo (Kinshasa)	1968	735	--	5,155	2,644	--	411	1,620	1,978	--	190	1,817	14,550	50,658
	1969	6	--	2,724	507	1	245	2,023	--	35	15	578	6,134	43,756
Ethiopia	1968	141	--	21	79	7	72	--	2,825	9	1	213	3,368	46,289
	1969	82	379	8	115	10	74	--	364	17	1	223	1,273	21,498
Gabon	1968	5	--	25	101	--	--	--	--	--	9	10	150	4,306
	1969	1	--	30	84	--	1	--	--	--	2	9	127	7,923
The Gambia	1968	100	5	--	5	--	2	--	--	--	18	53	183	724
	1969	112	37	--	2	--	228	--	--	--	11	29	419	815
Ghana	1968	501	--	1,510	7,334	14	131	2,818	2,681	2,937	122	591	18,639	55,945
	1969	432	1,245	71	3,581	444	129	255	2,160	3,378	211	679	12,585	62,091
Guinea	1968	26	--	943	2	--	1	34	1,190	228	541	2	2,967	5,760
	1969	3	--	861	2,922	--	1	--	1,176	779	728	--	6,470	9,596
Ivory Coast	1968	26	--	--	229	3	--	44	--	26	7	35	370	12,404
	1969	105	--	60	225	6	1	96	--	100	30	77	700	19,897

--Continued

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural exports to Africa, by country, 1968 and 1969--Continued

Country and year		Dairy products and eggs	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice	Corn	Other grains and prep.	Tobacco	Cotton	Animal fats	Vegetable oils	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	SITC	02	041	046	042	044	043-045 047-048	121	263.1	411.3	421 422 431			
		1,000 dollars												
Kenya	1968	154	--	22	27	34	365	69	--	37	130	333	1,171	19,685
	1969	229	39	--	56	13	66	125	--	39	61	422	1,050	19,031
Liberia	1968	156	--	167	7,080	9	306	--	--	76	239	1,663	9,696	38,376
	1969	149	--	194	5,811	9	224	--	--	34	301	1,708	8,430	43,811
Libya	1968	33	--	10	221	53	267	1,189	--	66	8	1,682	3,529	113,770
	1969	89	582	7	432	72	255	1,714	--	63	6	1,155	4,375	133,718
Malagasy Republic	1968	9	--	--	59	--	1	--	--	--	--	54	123	5,977
	1969	109	--	--	145	21	102	--	--	193	94	47	711	11,904
Malawi	1968	30	--	2	92	--	6	--	--	--	11	107	248	2,564
	1969	26	--	6	13	--	--	--	--	--	7	64	116	1,601
Mauritania	1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	5,199
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	7,171
Mauritius	1968	--	--	--	--	40	5	69	--	--	--	28	142	1,075
	1969	10	--	--	118	9	8	93	--	--	259	40	537	1,054
Morocco	1968	741	26,130	3,258	8	5	1,674	357	4,377	1,857	7,080	491	45,978	69,966
	1969	1,093	5,540	3,980	1	97	1,946	556	2,342	1,667	1,170	445	18,837	52,797
Mozambique	1968	45	163	--	171	2	50	20	--	3	1	236	691	15,170
	1969	86	--	25	194	2	15	--	--	--	8	287	617	26,482
Nigeria	1968	3,507	7,075	89	41	--	762	877	--	374	6	2,910	15,641	56,153
	1969	473	11,070	641	794	82	3,158	401	--	203	17	2,072	18,911	72,225
Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.	1968	110	--	139	234	1	--	9	--	--	--	858	1,351	2,760
	1969	659	--	225	1,359	--	12	17	--	--	--	1,182	3,454	7,552
Rhodesia	1968	4	--	2	176	--	--	--	--	--	--	87	269	2,050
	1969	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	3	7	445
Senegal	1968	65	2	2	18	1	628	114	--	480	--	198	1,508	6,626
	1969	345	--	4	446	2	2,821	71	--	432	481	273	4,875	11,521
Seychelles	1968	10	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	16	138
	1969	24	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	5	42	145
Sierra Leone	1968	303	1,124	16	133	--	48	240	--	--	151	250	2,265	6,962
	1969	385	1,361	12	85	3	175	410	--	--	269	188	2,888	8,128

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural exports to Africa, by country, 1968 and 1969--Continued

Country and year		Dairy products and eggs	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice	Corn	Other grains and prep.	Tobacco	Cotton	Animal fats	Vegetable oils	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	SITC	02	041	046	042	044	043-045 047-048	121	263.1	411.3	421 422 431			
								1,000 dollars						
Somali Republic	1968	12	--	--	882	16	9	--	--	--	311	28	1,258	3,823
	1969	--	--	9	1,920	9	15	--	--	--	306	5	2,264	3,530
South Africa, Republic of	1968	152	--	10	15,242	35	362	224	2,621	1,743	330	6,018	26,737	453,540
	1969	276	--	38	14,515	62	306	--	865	1,659	517	6,522	24,760	504,958
Southern Africa, n.e.c.	1968	148	--	16	--	--	328	--	--	--	66	17	575	1,169
	1969	128	--	34	--	38	931	--	--	--	124	53	1,308	1,986
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.	1968	--	--	--	--	--	1	108	--	--	--	153	262	1,165
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	411	411	1,226
Sudan	1968	23	--	--	29	--	20	--	--	1	--	375	448	6,220
	1969	20	--	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	--	168	206	6,976
Tanzania	1968	789	--	--	13	72	220	31	--	--	126	189	1,440	12,859
	1969	1,208	--	--	23	43	223	71	--	--	226	173	1,967	10,217
Togo	1968	64	--	4	20	3	23	142	--	--	10	18	284	1,742
	1969	44	--	8	20	17	56	121	--	--	21	10	297	2,862
Tunisia	1968	2,743	13,384	1,745	--	597	119	204	1,025	--	7,218	317	27,352	48,484
	1969	1,916	12,056	1,503	--	816	725	747	151	--	10,195	142	28,251	51,828
Uganda	1968	1	--	--	111	5	46	31	--	--	30	82	306	3,425
	1969	50	--	--	189	11	21	51	--	--	--	61	383	3,320
United Arab Republic	1968	--	--	--	--	--	339	527	--	5,703	30	596	7,195	48,434
	1969	82	--	--	--	2,595	523	2,029	--	7,173	6,095	614	19,111	67,221
Western Africa, n.e.c.	1968	351	--	44	163	159	388	947	--	30	33	139	2,254	10,676
	1969	373	93	65	744	1,003	641	436	--	--	125	381	3,861	12,376
Zambia	1968	11	--	17	395	1	14	--	--	11	8	371	828	29,778
	1969	11	--	--	217	--	26	--	--	54	7	334	649	26,222
Total	1968	11,240	65,824	13,423	36,064	1,065	6,623	11,278	19,217	16,797	17,302	21,897	218,573	1,247,385
	1969	9,783	52,656	11,283	35,745	5,376	13,110	10,342	9,616	17,780	21,811	19,292	206,794	1,368,630

-- None or negligible.

Table 12.--U.S. agricultural imports from Africa, by country, 1968 and 1969

Country and year		Fruits, vege- tables & nuts	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa 1/	Tea	Spices, vanilla	Hides and skins	Rubber	Wool and hair	Vege- table fibers	Vege- table oils	Other agri- cultural	Total agri- cultural	Total imports
	SITC	05	06	071.1	072	074.1	075	211	231.1	262	263-265	421 422 431			
		1,000 dollars													
Afars and Issas, Territory of	1968	--	--	245	--	--	--	89	--	--	--	--	--	334	600
	1969	--	--	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	115
Algeria	1968	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	203	208	5,367
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	303	303	2,324
Angola	1968	--	--	71,608	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	505	203	72,331	76,763
	1969	--	--	50,471	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	515	--	50,990	54,256
British West Africa	1968	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	8	1,233
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	614
Burundi and Rwanda	1968	--	--	19,445	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	2	49	19,500	19,765
	1969	--	--	17,058	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	17,158	17,368
Cameroon, Fed. Rep. of	1968	--	--	19,798	1,071	32	--	--	385	--	--	--	1,602	22,388	23,179
	1969	--	--	11,912	758	--	--	--	476	--	--	--	1,717	14,363	15,481
Central African Republic	1968	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	12,999
	1969	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	10,867
Congo (Kinshasa)	1968	--	--	11,208	--	240	--	--	6,374	--	--	5,778	730	24,330	41,871
	1969	--	--	6,293	65	233	--	--	5,346	--	--	4,378	694	17,009	35,088
Ethiopia	1968	85	--	43,280	29	--	230	627	--	--	--	648	9	44,908	46,387
	1969	30	--	41,436	--	--	398	556	--	--	--	706	451	43,577	44,548
Gabon	1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	15	13,950
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	15	11,301
The Gambia	1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	25	72
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	8
Ghana	1968	--	--	476	47,895	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	116	48,487	77,521
	1969	--	--	92	59,563	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	62	59,729	68,525
Guinea	1968	--	--	4,359	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	4,383	4,517
	1969	--	--	5,121	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44	5,165	5,420
Ivory Coast	1968	80	--	58,995	15,282	--	--	1	8	--	--	75	110	74,551	79,064
	1969	42	--	30,867	16,571	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	188	47,673	53,565
Kenya	1968	533	--	9,108	--	4,440	28	2	--	--	217	--	3,215	17,543	19,558
	1969	320	--	5,082	--	4,484	9	11	--	--	188	--	2,870	12,964	15,648

Liberia	1968	--	--	2,833	--	--	--	--	21,700	--	7	--	10	24,550	51,127
	1969	--	--	1,767	--	--	--	--	27,204	--	3	--	--	28,974	60,337
Libya	1968	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	89,708
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	110,553
Malagasy Republic	1968	--	2,747	19,960	7	--	10,020	--	18	--	159	--	3,502	36,413	37,246
	1969	--	1,534	12,097	--	--	9,424	--	--	--	222	--	3,060	26,337	27,633
Malawi	1968	--	46	--	--	1,720	--	--	--	--	--	--	178	1,944	1,952
	1969	--	50	--	--	1,968	--	--	--	--	--	--	54	2,072	2,074
Mauritania	1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	317	317	360
	1969	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	39	81
Mauritius	1968	28	1,985	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,485	3,498	3,948
	1969	--	4,868	--	--	13	--	22	--	--	--	--	1,335	6,238	6,787
Morocco	1968	1,528	--	--	--	--	1,493	--	--	4	609	--	89	3,723	11,236
	1969	1,164	--	--	--	--	970	--	--	12	64	296	568	3,074	8,855
Mozambique	1968	10,362	6	73	--	929	27	5	--	--	51	--	82	11,535	18,141
	1969	9,710	--	--	--	828	10	--	--	--	5	--	350	10,903	16,438
Nigeria	1968	7	--	446	19,128	2	178	2,247	3,116	--	--	--	144	25,268	36,338
	1969	7	--	1,138	11,928	30	656	2,830	7,438	--	9	138	335	24,509	70,760
Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.	1968	--	--	150	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	158	520
	1969	10	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	106	932
Rhodesia	1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	188	188	1,770
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	68
Senegal	1968	--	--	--	--	--	54	--	--	--	--	--	--	54	350
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	269
Seychelles	1968	--	--	--	--	--	893	--	--	--	--	--	--	893	895
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	1,110	--	--	--	--	--	7	1,117	1,122
Sierra Leone	1968	--	--	635	100	--	158	--	--	--	253	--	11	1,157	8,441
	1969	--	--	2,607	--	--	254	--	--	--	126	--	--	2,987	16,342
Somali Republic	1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	101	--	--	--	--	--	101	589
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	--	--	--	--	96	621
South Africa, Republic of	1968	2,497	7,950	17	126	102	7	636	17	16,293	1	--	4,038	31,684	253,193
	1969	3,158	7,869	416	--	68	144	671	14	10,681	49	629	2,913	26,612	244,188
Southern Africa, n.e.c.	1968	189	1,093	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	91	1,390	1,971
	1969	147	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	1	157	3,435

--Continued

Table 12.--U.S. agricultural imports from Africa, by country, 1968 and 1969--Continued

Country and year		Fruits vege-tables & nuts	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa 1/	Tea	Spices, vanilla	Hides and skins	Rubber	Wool and hair	Vege-table fibers	Vege-table oils	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total imports
	SITC	05	06	071.1	072	074.1	075	211	231.1	262	263-265	421 422 431			
		1,000 dollars													
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.	1968	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
	1969	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	11
Sudan	1968	--	--	--	--	--	7	754	--	--	404	19	53	1,237	6,828
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	7	580	--	--	297	39	711	1,634	8,262
Tanzania	1968	475	--	9,126	--	524	326	--	--	--	789	19	2,106	13,365	24,626
	1969	897	--	10,924	--	383	455	--	--	--	752	34	2,198	15,643	20,238
Togo	1968	--	--	195	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	--	3	232	236
	1969	--	--	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	192	250	271
Tunisia	1968	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,478	23	1,509	3,087
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	684	17	701	2,033
Uganda	1968	--	--	49,301	--	1,248	38	--	--	--	--	--	835	51,422	51,657
	1969	--	--	40,156	--	956	37	--	--	--	--	--	651	41,800	42,152
United Arab Republic	1968	93	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	5,982	45	46	6,176	32,205
	1969	2	--	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	564	89	142	819	37,660
Western Africa, n.e.c.	1968	--	--	189	--	73	--	96	295	--	--	5,730	319	6,702	20,062
	1969	--	--	501	--	54	--	188	380	--	--	2,683	350	4,156	18,804
Zambia	1968	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	339	347	34,636
	1969	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	311	319	3,299
Total	1968	15,891	13,831	321,450	83,638	9,316	13,474	4,609	31,928	16,297	8,494	14,324	20,126	553,378	1,113,982
	1969	15,490	14,321	238,166	88,888	9,017	13,511	4,962	40,863	10,702	2,283	10,191	19,632	468.047	1,038,353

1/ Includes cocoa butter, powder, and paste.
-- = None or negligible.

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